The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 192. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gov. Hendricks is in New York.

—Speaker Kerr is better, but not yet able to sit up.

—Silver closed in London yesterday at 51⅝ pence per ounce.

—The paper money of the United States has to be renewed once in three years.

—The New York Democratic State Convention will be held in Saratoga on August 30.

—J. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister at Berlin, left there on Monday for the United States.

—The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says the references to McKee in Barnard's letter to President Grant are false.

—Senator Morton has gone to Indianapolis, where he delivers his opening speech of the campaign on Friday.

—E. D. Worcester, of Albany, contradicts the dispatch stating that the New York Railroad has given a mortgagage of $32,000,000 to W. H. Vanderbilt.

—Gen. McDowell arrived in San Francisco last evening to take command of the Military Division of the Pacific. He was received by the National Guard.

—A Jevington (England) man married an armless woman. The ring was put on the third toe of her left foot, and she signed the register with the toes of the right.

—The High Court of the Order of Foresters began its annual session in Cleveland yesterday. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country.

—"Crazy Horse" now wants to shake hands and call it square. He has probably run out of ammunition. He takes a sensible view of the situation, notwithstanding his name.

—Tilden and Hendricks did not arrive at a complete understanding after all, for Thomas says no man should be retained in office "who has furnished money to corrupt elections."

—They make 500,000 postal cards a day at Springfield, and are yet 3,500,000 behind orders. The number printed last quarter was 38,000,000, or 10,000,000 more than during the same time last year.

—Reports received at the War Department from Gen. Sheridan state that many of the Indians now coming into the reservations carry arms captured from the Seventh Cavalry in the late Custer massacre.

—The bathing towels at Long Branch are said to be of the size of a note sheet and of the thickness of tissue paper. Two cost twenty-five cents to hire. Twenty thousand yards of the material could be bought for a dollar.

—"The man or party that would involve our schools in a political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the republic," says Hendricks, and his Southern supporters are burning the schools that they may not become "involved."

—The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has memorialized Congress requesting that an appropriation for dredging the mouth of the Mississippi be made and continued, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, as heretofore.

—Proctor Knott and Mr. Frye of Maine, have boarded at the same place in Washington all summer, sat at the same table in the dining room, and had adjoining rooms. After his speech the other day, Mr. Knott sent a messenger to the house who had his bill and collected his luggage. Since then he has not made his appearance there.

—Attention has been directed to the declaration in Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance that the interest on the public debt is payable in gold. The statutes have been carefully examined by Senators and Representatives, and no authority is found by them for any loan the principal is to be or any part of which is payable exclusively in gold. Coin is the term used on all occasions.

—The Emperor Alexander of Russia said with good reason that the atrocities in Bulgaria had lost Turkey the sympathy of Europe. According to the latest estimate, the brutal Circassians destroyed three 36 villages and slew 12,000 people. The attempt to palliate these crimes by charging outrages on the Bulgarians has failed. Mr. Schuyler, our Secretary of Legation, who is in the devastated district, declares that the people were not the aggressors.

—A young Parisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in numerous duels, was asked by a friend to accompany him to the Mayor's office to act as his signature as a witness to the matrimonial registry. He consented, but when the scene was reached forgot himself. Just as the Mayor was ready for the last formalities he broke out: "Gentleman, cannot this affair be arranged? is there no way of preventing this sad occurrence?" Imagine the feelings of the godfathers and godmothers.

—A man named Jean Loo, charged with theft in a Pyrenean village, got up a little miracle to scare off the prosecution. Entering the church at night, he built an altar of pews, rails, and other rubbish, and then, lighting the candles, rang the bell and ran. When the populace opened the church, they found notes pinned up purporting to come from the Savior, St. Peter, and a score of others, all testifying to the innocence and piety of the accused. But it didn't work. Loo was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, five years' surveillance by the police, and the loss of his civil rights.

—At Providence, R. I., a few nights ago, Charles J. Cushing finished his remarkable feat of walking 131 hours without rest, excepting six minutes an hour. When leaving the stage he straightened up and tried to walk off briskly, but he was too far gone, and only staggered back and forth a few moments, and then, with his head hanging heavily down, suffered his friends to lead him to the stage, where he was laid upon a lounge and examined by Doctors Hutchinson and Morrow, who reported that his heart was considerably exhausted, the brain a good deal affected, lungs and skin normal, pulse 99; and that he was probably not permanently harmed by his long tramp.

—It is not customary to bestow real kisses on lovers in the performances at the Vienna theatres. A failure to observe the custom in this respect has brought serious misfortune upon a handsome tenor, Bastiani Widmann by name. He saluted the soprano leading lady, much to her surprise. She requested him in future to refrain from such demonstrations, and, to make sure of it, acclaimed at the second representation of the opera, when the kissing time arrived, loud enough for the audience to hear, "I will excuse you from the kiss." This open insult infuriated the tenor, and he retorted coarsely, "Thank Heaven for that! Who wants to kiss such an old thing?" The consequence is that the tenor is now seeking a situation elsewhere, and the pretty soprano is [illegible] more in public.

—It was reported that on the night of the appearance of Tilden's letter of acceptance a gentleman of Democratic proclivities, connected with the press, having secured a copy of the document, entered a room where a company of distinguished Democrats was assembled, locked the door behind him and laying a double-barreled gun on the table, drew the letter and said, "Gentlemen, I am instructed to read to you Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance." Some of the party moved uneasily as if to withdraw, but the gentleman added with quiet determination, "And I am further instructed if any man attempts to escape to shoot him on the spot." It has been said that one gentleman broke his ankle getting out of a window, and that none of the party has been a well day since. We refer to the report only to show how stories of this kind grow. This is a gross exaggeration. It was not a double-barreled gun.

—This evening Miss Laura C. Redden will be married in Mystic, Conn., to Mr. Edward W. Searing, of that place. She is well known all over the country as a dead-mate, who for the last fifteen years has supported herself and made her own way in literature under the rather masculine nom de plume of "Howard Glyndin." She possesses surprising energy, and accomplishments and requirements of a high order. Deprived absolutely of her hearing and the gift of speech, she started from her home in Central Mississippi when she was but twenty, resolving to make her own living as a correspondent. She went to Washington, obtained a position as the "war correspondent" of three or four newspapers, and got the news as soon as any of the "boys." She has for the last five or six years boarded at the Gleuham Hotel, in New York city, and worked steadily, as editorial or sketch-writer, or watering-place correspondent, for the New York papers.

—R. C. Newell, who under the nom de plume of "Orpheus C. Kerr," has furnished the country with some of its richest and most pungent humorous literature during the last fifteen years, and who is now engaged on the editorial force of the *Graphic*, is gradually dying because of a serious rebellion of appetite. He has not been absent from his desk a day in a year, but for the past twenty-seven days he has eaten *nothing whatever*. During this time he has lost thirty pounds of flesh, and now, though five feet ten inches in height, he weighs only 102 pounds. He has drank one cup of coffee every morning, and has taken a small glass of milk punch every other day, and this has been his entire nourishment, unless his two daily cigars may be supposed to have nutritious qualities. His condition is getting to be a problem for the doctors. He is very weak, but has no feeling of faintness or hunger, and is cheerful as the sun. His habits have always been rigidly temperate. His family are profoundly alarmed at his condition, but he declares that he cannot eat. He tries to eat and puts morsels to his lips, but then there comes what he calls "a nervous revolt" and the food is rejected.

FIRST EDITION.

MURDER FOR MONEY.

Homicide in the New Jersey Pineries.

A Gang of Lawless Thieves—An Old Farmer Shot in his Doorway—A Young Girl's Night in the Lonely Woods.

ELWOOD, N. J., August 8.—The people of Elwood were startled Sunday by the intelligence that a brutal murder had been committed in a farm house about two and a half miles west from here. The victim of the tragedy was an inoffensive old man of sixty years, named George Chiseled. He was a farmer and cultivated about forty acres of land, living with his daughter Sarah as the only other occupant of the house. He was in comfortable circumstances, and, it seems, usually kept in the house a considerable sum of money. About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning the daughter discovered three men prowling about the place, and she at once aroused her father. The ruffians, bent upon plunder, soon demanded admission to the house, which was refused by its inmates. An attack upon the dwelling was then begun with stones and whatever other means seemed likely to secure ingress. The father, when the attention of the men was directed elsewhere, opened the door, cautiously, and peered out in the darkness. This was done a second time, when the thieves, noticing his movements, crept to the door. Soon afterward it was opened a third time, and at this juncture one of the murderers fired at the old man with a single-barreled shot gun, loaded with No. 4 shot. The charge took effect in the neck of the victim as he was leaning over, making a horrible wound and completely severed the jugular vein. Death was, of course, instantaneous. In addition to the wound in the neck several shot have since been taken from the heart of the deceased farmer. Across the lifeless body the trio rushed in to secure their booty. The daughter was standing near where the shot was fired, and the lifeless body nearly fell into her arms. For safety she fled into an adjoining room, the door of which was locked by the murderers to prevent her escape. The house was ransacked, and plundered of silver spoons, forks, and whatever money it contained. As nearly as can be learned, about fifty dollars was secured. This done, it is supposed that the party left the immediate neighborhood.

The Girl.

Instead of being detained, as was intended, escaped from the house by another door through the cellar. In her weak and distracted condition she fled to the woods near by, and remained there in her night clothes until daylight, when she went to the house of a neighbor named William Dick. From there the terrible news spread rapidly, and soon after six o'clock people began to assemble at the house. Its interior was found in great confusion, with the body of Chiseled where it had first fallen. The window had nearly all been broken, and the front door was very much battered with stones and clubs. Suspicion was at once fastened upon a band of lawless people who have their rendezvous about two miles from Chiseled's house, numbering, all told, about twenty-five people, and as events have since proved, the suspicion was well founded. These people, known as "Pine Rats," are a desperate villain named

Jack Hill,

who is one of a numerous family, nearly all of whom are hardened criminals. At one time the family lived in Philadelphia, and it is reported that Jack himself lived in the penitentiary several years ago. It is thought he has kindred now living in the city. Hill is about 33 years old, a powerful man, six feet and four inches high, is roughly dressed, and when last seen wore a light sandy moustache. His fellows in crime are known as John Fullman, alias O'Donnell, who is a brother-in-law of Hill, and one Isaac Dayton. Fullman has been living hereabouts since last winter. He is of slight though wiry figure, has a smooth face and a dark, Italian-like complexion. He is well educated, of good address, talks fluently in several languages, is a deserter from the army and has long been regarded as a cunning villain. His relations with the notorious "Willow Gang" in Camden are suspected. Dayton is 22 years old, a cranberry picker, and of well-known thieving propensities.

After the Murderers.

At one o'clock Monday morning a band of determined men started from Elwood for the purpose of arresting the suspected murderers. The daughter had noticed outside of the house a dog which was known to belong to one of the trio, and on reaching the illfated house it was discovered that the foot-prints on the premises evidently were made with the peculiar style of boots worn by Hill and his comrades. This, combined with the known bad character of the parties, were sufficient, and it was resolved to search their respective lairs. Accompanied by Sheriff S. V. Adams Hill's house was first visited and searched. The house is a mere hovel, with the earth for a floor. Hill's wife and four children were its occupants. The house of Ed. Johnson, a brother-in-law of Isaac Dayton, was next searched, and here the strongest circumstantial evidence of guilt was discovered. It was learned that the murderers had borrowed a shot-gun of Johnson This led to a comparison of the paper wadding which had been found near the body of Chiseled with remnants of a newspaper found in the house. The result was to establish conclusively that the foot-prints and article on Moody and Sankey were found in each piece. When joined together the article was read continuously. At last Johnson admitted that he had loaned the gun for the bloody deed. The dwelling of Abe Dayton, the father of Isaac, was then searched, and afterwards Johnson, the elder Dayton and a third man, whose name is unknown, were arrested and sent to jail. Dayton admitted that suspected persons are the murderers [illegible] er daylight the [illegible] from the dense woods in [illegible] Jack Hill's house. They could [illegible] ve been captured had it not [illegible] arsing given by Hill's wife [illegible] again sought the woods, while [illegible] the "John's Branch Swamp" to aid in their capture, and the swamp, although a large o[illegible] surrounded. Escape will be [illegible] for the fugitives, enough men [illegible] collected to capture the desperadoes thought that they are not fully armed. they tried yesterday at Da Costa Station purchase arms and ammunition. Some of the money which they showed bore traces of blood. The Board of Freeholders will to-morrow offer a reward of $500 for the capture of the murderers, and it is thought that Governor Bedle will take action in the same direction.

The Suit Against Gov. Tilden.

NEW YORK, August 8.—In the suit in equity begun some time ago by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against Charles Butler and others, in which Samuel J. Tilden is one of the defendants, a partial answer has been filed by the counsel for Gov. Tilden. The defendants deny that any of the funds or stocks mentioned in the bill of complaint have been unlawfully retained by or divided among the defendants, or issued or disposed of by them in violation of their duty as members of any purchasing committee or as members of the Board of Directors, or in violation of any trust or confidence reposed in them, or in any manner whatsoever, and they also deny that by any action or failure on their part the liabilities or burdens of the complainant have been unjustly or unnecessarily increased to the amount of more than one million dollars, or to any amount whatever. The answer also shows that the company was immensely benefited by the accession of Tilden and friends to its control. The transactions on the stock were individual acts, and not those of trust. And the amounts paid Tilden for legal services were for specific work done.

The Mouths of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—The ship Her Majesty, drawing eighteen feet and ten inches, went to sea to-day through the Southwest Pass. This shows the absurdity of Senator West's amendment to the River and Harbor bill discontinuing dredging at the Southwest Pass when the Jetty Company get eighteen feet of water at the South Pass. A large number of vessels annually leave this port drawing more than eighteen feet.

Drowned in Lake Chautauqua.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 8.—James Spicer and daughter and John Fillmore were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Chautauqua Lake last evening.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 8.—The steamships Batavia, from Boston, Egypt and France, from New York, have arrived out.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1876.

SENATE.

Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing a letter from the Chief of the Engineer Corps, remonstrating against the proposed amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill limiting the availability of the appropriation for the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river. He expresses the opinion that if the amendment should be finally adopted it will stop the work of dredging and interfere with the commerce of New Orleans. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Territory of Pembina.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the Senate bill to establish the territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary Government therefor. Passed—yeas 31, nays 19.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the reports of the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi, and it was ordered that they be printed in the *Record* and lie upon the table.

The Southern Outrages

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Morton to print ten thousand copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. EATON continued his remarks from the point where he suspended yesterday. He said there was one thing over which he felt rejoiced, and that was that no Democratic Senator had yet found occasion of attacking the character of either of the nominees of the Republican party. He recognized these nominees as gentlemen of highly respectable character, and so far as he knew highly respectable in point of ability.

Mr. PATTERSON reviewed the message of the President and accompanying documents, and said Gov. Chamberlain was an honest man, and did not transmit information in regard to Hamburg to the President until he had ascertained the whole truth.

Before Mr. Patterson concluded he yielded for a motion for an executive session.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the House concurrent resolution in regard to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country, &c. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Specie Resumption.

Mr. LANDERS introduced a bill to secure the prompt resumption of specie payments. After discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The House then resumed consideration of the Bland silver bill, whereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Messrs. Odell and Pierce to consume the morning hour.

At the close of the morning hour Mr. RANDALL expressed a willingness to allow any amendments to be added to the bill, but his proposition was not acceded to by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. HALE obtained the floor by the parliamentary device of calling up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the President's message on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was referred some time ago to the Committee on Appropriations, and he made a speech on general politics. Speaking on the question of economy, he asserted that there were more committee clerks in this House than in any Republican House, that the expenses of the numerous committees were enormous, that instead of two stenographers to committees at former sessions, he had counted up seventeen of them at this session.

Mr. COX followed Mr. Hale in reply, when the discussion ended for the day.

A Sixteenth Amendment.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced an amendment to the constitution for that known as the Blaine school amendment, as follows:

ARTICLE 16.

SECTION 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

SEC. 2. No public property or money raised by taxation, or from any public fund of property in any State or place subject to the legislative power of the United States shall ever be given to or be under the control of any religious sect or denomination.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill in reference to reciprocity with Canada was postponed till next December.

Adjourned.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill Comes to an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill reached an agreement this evening, which doubtless insures the final passage of the bill by both Houses next Thursday. The two points of controversy of a serious character during the past few days have been as to the House reductions of the salaries of the 8 Sixters and 8 Representatives to $5,000 per annum from the beginning of the current fiscal year, and of the President to $25,000 a year after the 4th of March next. All other matters in controversy were substantially arranged a week or more ago. The majority of the House conferees refused to yield the two points above mentioned. All three of the Senate conferees insisted that the House members of the conference to recede and sign a report of a complete agreement, without bringing the House and Senate respectively to a vote on these two points of difference. Representatives Randall and Morrison absolutely refused to do so, and finally this evening the Senate conferees agreed to submit them for the action of the Senate and House to-morrow, and then to be bound by whatever their respective branches of Congress conclude. There is no doubt the Senate will insist that their conferees shall stand firm, but it is likely that the House will authorize its conferees to recede, which they were not willing to do when the matter was before them. In this respect Randall and Morrison gain their point, which is to secure a vote in each House on these two subjects, and make the Senate responsible for the failure of the proposed reductions.

Other principal matters of controversy have been settled, as follows: The force of clerks in the executive departments is reduced by the discharge of 765 employes, one-third on the 10th of September, one-third on October 10th, and the other third on November 10th proximo. The salaries of all those retained who now receive not more than $1,800 per annum will be left untouched. The Senate conferees consent to a reduction of about 10 per cent. required by the House to be made in the salaries of [illegible] arly all civil officers who now receive [illegible] than $1,800 per year. In view of [illegible] duction of the regular clerical force, [illegible] te conferees asked the insertion of [illegible] $100,000 for temporary clerks [illegible] tive departments, and the conferees [illegible] agreed that $60,000 should [illegible] for this purpose. The [illegible] in the proposition for re[illegible] $,300, $1,000 and $1,800 [illegible] clerks [illegible] r annum. The total amount [illegible] proposed by the House in [illegible] pared with last year's appro[illegible] $5,700,000. The Senate conferees [illegible] terms of the agreement among [illegible] 000, and the House managers [illegible] ate of $2,100,000. $3,000,000 [illegible] the amount of the reduct[illegible] for by the bill as it will be rep[illegible]

It is believed that an agr[illegible] ing the Indian Appropriatio[illegible] be arrived at very promptly. [illegible] will probably recede from its [illegible] for a transfer of the Indian Bureau [illegible] War Department, and add the $ [illegible] which was omitted in consequence of proposed change.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The Republicans to-day nominated Judge Stanley Mathews, the First District, and Judge M. F. Forse, of the Second District of Ohio, as candidates to Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 9.—Returns continue to be received from almost every county. Out of sixty-five counties every one will give a Democratic majority except six or seven. The Democrats will have twenty-seven out of thirty-three Senators, and at least eighty out of one hundred Representatives.

DETROIT, August 8.—At Niles, to-day, the Republicans of the Fourth district nominated Judge Keighley for Congress.

DETROIT, August 8.—The regular Republican State Convention convenes to-morrow. Many delegates are in the city. Much interest is manifested.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 8.—The hotels are filled with delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow to nominate candidates for Governor and Electors for the Presidential ticket. There being no defined opposition to Gov. Porter, he will probably be nominated for re-election by acclamation. From indications the policy of the platform on State taxation will be an affirmation in substance of the platform of 1874.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Servia Tired of War.

The Powers Requested to Mediate in Favor of Peace.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

The Capture of Saitschar by the Turks.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

BERLIN, August 8.—Servia, despairing of the successful issue of the war, has requested the powers to mediate in favor of peace. The Servian attempt to raise a war loan in Russia proved a failure in consequence of the capture of Gurgusovatz. The Servian General Leschjanin had abandoned Saitschar and marched to join General Tchernayeff. The Turks occupied Saitschar unopposed.

VIENNA, August 8.—The *Taghlatt* says Turkey will admit intervention of the powers in the case of Montenegro, but will refuse in that of Servia. After occupying Belgrade, Turkey will order the Skuptschina to elect a new Prince.

LONDON, August 9.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Paratchin, the 6th, says the fall of Saitschar is confirmed. The Turks who fought at Gurgusovatz advanced to the Timok, driving the Servians before them. They carried the town south of Saitschar, as commanding the town and pass of Vitarnicza, and opened fire at five yesterday afternoon. Before sunset the Turks were in possession of the town. The roads from Saitschar, Gurgusovatz and Alexinatz to Paratchin are crowded with Servians, who with wives, children, cattle and household goods are flying before the invaders, spreading panic everywhere. The authorities show courage, and deny that Saitschar has fallen. They say the peasants are terror stricken because the Turks fired some villages on their march. The country around Gurgusovatz is depopulated and villages have been burned.

Servians now build hopes on an expected attack of Tchernayeff on Nisch. The fact that the pick of the Servian army has not yet engaged inspires confidence. Tchernayeff has fortified the passes of Klissura. The country is mountainous and military operations difficult.

The Semlin Vienna special reports the Servians throwing up fortifications at Banji. A guerilla warfare will be carried on in Southern and Eastern Servia. Of the whole Servian army only 50,000 men are serviceable. Tchernayeff quarrelled with Prince Milan, and asked that his resignation be accepted unless he was given command in chief. The Prince yielded to his demand.

The Paris *Spectateure* says it is believed in German military circles that the war will end in a few days. It is asserted that Bismarck declared lately that Germany would not abandon Russia, and if necessary would follow her into the battle-field.

The *Courier de France* reports that the Servian Premier has had an interview with the British Consul at Belgrade, and negotiations for an armistice were opened.

A telegram was received in Paris announcing that secret committees in Crete, Samos and Chios issued a manifesto calling the Greeks to arms against Turkey.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the foreign diplomatists consider the perpetrators of the atrocities in Bulgaria. Fifty officials in that province are reported already discharged for misdemeanor, and four Pashas and Kaimakams arrested and incorporated with the army. The Sultan granted from his private purse $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

A special from Belgrade says it is asserted that the Powers have arrived at an understanding in respect to the basis of the discussion for a European Congress to meet in Vienna. The Porte has given its assent. The basis will be the following points: First, re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum* in Servia; second, Montenegro to receive an accession of territory, including Antivari and the Adriatic littoral; Bosnia and Herzegovina to be reunited and form one province, under a special charter, by which a considerable measure of self-government will be granted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 8.—There was an animated debate in the House of Commons last night on the Bulgarian atrocities. The *Times* says: Once more the massacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the House of Commons. In a few days the members will have separated. But for this we might expect a series of debates in comparison with which that of last night would be as child's play. It is time for the people to decide in some form for themselves. There can be little doubt we are on the verge of a revelation surpassing anything imaginable of civilized man. Who could have conceived the barbarities of the Turks? Here were substantially armed in the year of days ago. The majority of the House conferees refused to yield the two points above mentioned. All three of the Senate conferees insisted that the House members of the conference to recede and sign a report of a complete agreement, without bringing the House and Senate respectively to a vote on these two points of difference. Representatives Randall and Morrison absolutely refused to do so, and finally this evening the Senate conferees agreed to submit them for the action of the Senate and House to-morrow, and then to be bound by whatever their respective branches of Congress conclude. There is no doubt the Senate will insist that their conferees shall stand firm, but it is likely that the House will authorize its conferees to recede, which they were not willing to do when the matter was before them. In this respect Randall and Morrison gain their point, which is to secure a vote in each House on these two subjects, and make the Senate responsible for the failure of the proposed reductions.

Other principal matters of controversy have been settled, as follows: The force of clerks in the executive departments is reduced by the discharge of 765 employes, one-third on the 10th of September, one-third on October 10th, and the other third on November 10th proximo. The salaries of all those retained who now receive not more than $1,800 per annum will be left untouched. The Senate conferees consent to a reduction of about 10 per cent. required by the House to be made in the salaries of [illegible] arly all civil officers who now receive [illegible] than $1,800 per year. In view of [illegible] duction of the regular clerical force, [illegible] te conferees asked the insertion of [illegible] $100,000 for temporary clerks [illegible] tive departments, and the conferees [illegible] agreed that $60,000 should [illegible] for this purpose. The [illegible] in the proposition for re[illegible] $,300, $1,000 and $1,800 [illegible] clerks [illegible] r annum. The total amount [illegible] proposed by the House in [illegible] pared with last year's appro[illegible] $5,700,000. The Senate conferees [illegible] terms of the agreement among [illegible] 000, and the House managers [illegible] ate of $2,100,000. $3,000,000 [illegible] the amount of the reduct[illegible] for by the bill as it will be rep[illegible]

It is believed that an agr[illegible] ing the Indian Appropriatio[illegible] be arrived at very promptly. [illegible] will probably recede from its [illegible] for a transfer of the Indian Bureau [illegible] War Department, and add the $ [illegible] which was omitted in consequence of proposed change.

THE INDIAN WAR

Merritt's and Crook's Forces United—Ready to March Against the Savages—Rumored Defeat of Terry by Sitting Bull.

CHICAGO, August 8.—The *Tribune's* special from the Big Horn expedition on Goose creek, via Fort Fetterman, says Gen. Merritt with his force joined Gen. Crook yesterday, and they are now ready for aggressive action. This united column has over 2,100 fighting men. Under the new organization Merritt is the ranking officer of the cavalry, and Col. Chambers commands the infantry. The entire column, with a pack train, will move at once towards the Tongue river, with three hundred pack mules, 150,000 rounds of ammunition, 25,000 rations, and no forage. This is the lightest marching condition. The men and horses are in the finest possible condition. Scouting parties have discovered large fresh trails of Sioux leading towards the Lower Tongue and Powder rivers. It is believed the savages are in need of victuals, as picked carcasses of dogs are found around their camps. They have fired the prairies, to ruin the pasturage and render the cavalry useless.

General Terry has not been heard from for a month. He is believed to have nearly 2,000 men. Crook made a speech to his men yesterday, representing the necessity of each doing his best.

The *Tribune's* St. Paul special says a wild report gained credence to-day that Terry had met Sitting Bull and been worsted. It could not be traced to a reliable source, but shows that the opinion is general that the Indians have a superior force.

Fears of Mischief in Texas.

LEAVENWORTH, August 8.—A well kind of a story comes from Northern Texas that a large body of Indians, said to number from 2,000 to 3,000, are camped on the north fork of the Red river, some twenty or thirty miles from Fort Elliott, and that great fears exist among the people of that section that they meditate mischief, if not war. It is said they are well armed and have an abundance of provisions.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 8.—First race, ¾ miles dash; won by Freebooter; time 1:16 Second race, 1 mile, for two-year-olds; won by Susquehanna; time 1:45. Third race, Saunterer, 1¾ miles, won by Vigil; time 2:57¾. Osage won the steeple chase.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 8.—2:30 class, $2,500 purse; won by Governor Sprague. Time 2:24, 2:21¼, 2:23. 2:24 class, purse $2,500, won by Little Fred. Time 2:21, 2:22, 2:21.

BUFFALO, August 8.—The directors of the Buffalo Driving Park Association have declared off Mack, driver of the mare Frankee, Reed, driver of the horse Allemarle, for jockeying and unfair driving in the race of Thursday last, 2:42 class, which was won by Thorndale. also Frank Ostrander, driver of Aspinwall, charged with the horse Albemarle, for an attempt to perpetrate a fraud in holding Albemarle so as to prevent his winning the race, and have also ruled the horse Albemarle from the track.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 6.

HARTFORD, August 8.—Hartfords, 9; Athletics, 1.

Aquatic.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The double scull race, postponed from yesterday, was won by Tim Sullivan, of Neptunes second, Atalantas third. Time 12:16.

Cricket.

TORONTO, August 8.—Detroit won the first inning in the cricket match yesterday with the Toronto club.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

One of them Makes a Confession.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The *Times* has a special from Sedalia, which says Hobbs Kerry, the train robber, was brought there from Booneville to-day, and upon a positive assurance of entire immunity made a confession regarding the robbery of the train near Otterville. He said those engaged in the affair were Ciel. Miller, Frank and Jesse James, Cole and Ben Younger, Charles Pitts, Wm. Caldwell and himself. He said Ciel. Miller received the jewelry that was stolen, but the dispatch does not state how the remainder of the money or property was divided. He offers to guide the officers to a place eighteen miles south of Sedalia, where they buried the papers taken from the safes, and at last accounts he and the officers had started on the search. He also confessed to other robberies committed by this party, and said that Ciel. Miller assisted in the robbery of Huntington (W. Va.) bank and the El Paso stage coach, and was present at the Gad's Hill (Mo.) train robbery. The officers have information that the Younger brothers were in Clay county on Monday, and that Caldwell and Pitts were arrested in Southern Kansas, as previously reported. The police expect to capture the younger and James brothers alive.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Gold Sales.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably sell about $2,260,000 gold early next week, the proceeds of the new 5 per cents which he will offer on Saturday for acceptance of the Geneva award. He will award, as for gold, in sums of not less than $500,000.

A Lobbyist in Trouble.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., August 8.—Joseph Dunlap, a well known Washington lobbyist, charged with making false affidavits in connection with lands in the Kaw diminished reserve, was brought here yesterday in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Kelly. Dunlap is said to have attempted to procure the passage by the Senate of a bill for the reappraisement of these Kaw lands, with himself as one of the commissioners.

The Cotton Crop.

NASHVILLE, August 8.—The July report to the National Cotton Exchange from eight counties in Middle Tennessee and ten of North Alabama show more favorable stands comparatively to last year. The plant is forming and blooming well. Nearly all report that cotton is fruiting better than last year, while a few complain of too much rain and a few complain of grasshoppers.

Suspension in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—D. G. Scofield & Co., stock brokers on the Pacific board, failed to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at $300,000. It is feared the failure may involve many members of both boards, and seriously affect the market. California declared a dividend of $2 to-day.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa., opens September 13. Civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. Theo. Hyatt, President P. M. A. Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House on Thursday, August 10, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the academy and others on official business.

A Ball in Colorado.

We had a rude log cabin, the starlight gleaming through the chinks between the logs, tying with the feeble gleams of tallow dips in making the darkness visible, and the very small space absolutely necessary for the dancers floored with warped and gnarled whip sawed lumber, for which we had paid at the rate of $100 per 1,000 feet. Then there were but eight ladies present participating in the dance, though the entire feminine element of the town was represented; there were present a goodly assemblage of men, but such an uncouth assemblage rarely graced a ball room, for proud was he who could boast a coat to hide his woolen shirt, and the two or three who had white shirts were at once the admiration and envy of the rest.

CENTENNIAL HASH.

An Estimate of the Amount of Food Disposed of at the Exposition—What 2,763,121 Visitors Carried Out of the Grounds Under Their Vests.

A reporter, having made a round of all the restaurants, refreshment booths and stands on the Centennial grounds, learned very nearly the amount of food and drink purchased at those places since the opening of the Exhibition. The enormous figures in the following report might lead the reader to imagine that the Centennial restaurateurs have already eclipsed Croesus in wealth. But the restaurateur who, in proportion to the accommodations at his disposal, does more business than any other on the grounds, says that, considering the amount that he paid for his concession and that expended by him in building and furnishing, he is "losing money every day, and will not have made both ends meet on the 10th of November," unless his business during the next three months should be twenty per cent. better than it now is. The figures here given show the sales from May 10 to August 7, inclusive. Many of them are exact, being taken from the "account sales" books, and others are very close approximations obtained from the same source.

SWALLOWING BY THE TON.

From Lauber's restaurant disappeared 1,125 loins of beef; 1,203 sets of beef ribs (eight ribs in a set); 17,850 pounds of ham; 37,500 loaves of bread (eight cent size); 225 whole calves; 300 barrels of potatoes; 300 bushels of raw tomatoes; 9,000 cans of tomatoes; 150 barrels of green corn; 3,600 heads of cabbage; 11,250 pounds of butter; 50 basket of peaches; 20 barrels of muskmelons; 7,500 quarts of ice cream; 44,175 gallons of lager beer; 6,000 gallons of wine, and $3,770 worth (wholesale) of weiss beer, soda water and sarsaparilla.

A lunch-counter sent the following through the turnstiles: 221,00 quarts of ice cream; 26,550 loaves of bread—8 cent size, 46,800 rolls; 1,840 pies; 22,750 pounds of ham; 45,500 pounds of beef; 3,850 pounds of pork; 9,200 pounds of beans; 1,820 gallons of tea; 6,825 gallons of coffee, and 195 bushels of tomatoes.

Another booth disposed of $39,000 worth (retail) of bread, ices, ice cream and coffee.

FOOD FOR AN ARMY.

A leading restaurant got rid of 39,500 pounds of flour (baked into bread at the restaurant); 7,890 pounds of "spring chickens," 78,500 pounds of beef, veal, and lamb; 8,000 pounds of fish; 78 barrels of eggs; 9,750 pounds of butter; 1,300 pounds of general poultry; 15,600 gallons of beer; 1,610 gallons of wine; 130 gallons of other liquors, and $6,850 worth of general groceries.

From the dairy went 136,000 quarts of milk (five cents a pint); 84,500 quarts of ice cream, 65,000 pies, 26,000 quarts of berries, 650,200 Vienna rolls, 120,000 bowls of avena (oat-meal and milk), and 10,400 sponge cakes.

The Swedish American Restaurant was bled to the extent of 37,500 loaves of bread weighing two pounds each, 45,000 rolls, 1,805 pounds of coffee, 600 pounds of tea, 375 barrels of potatoes, 350 barrels of green corn, 900 egg plants, 75 barrels of onions, 3,400 bunches of carrots, 450 baskets of apples, 50 baskets of peaches, 150 baskets of miscellaneous vegetables and fruit, 22,500 quarts of ice cream, 14,350 quarts of milk, 75,000 pounds of beef, 31,550 pounds of lamb, 13,200 pounds of mutton, 8,400 pounds of veal, 15,750 pounds of ham, 2,350 pounds of beef tongue, 3,650 boxes canned French peas, 900 baskets of tomatoes.

14,400 POUNDS OF SPRING CHICKENS;

7,500 pounds of general fowl; 5,625 pounds of Kennebec salmon; 1,575 pounds of Spanish mackrel; 1,750 pounds of lobster; 1,875 pounds of blue fish; 15,500 bottles of table claret and champagne; 60,000 gallons of lager beer, and 5,000 gallons of wine.

Out of the Southern Restaurant walked 91,000 oysters; 31,500 frogs; 8,200 pounds of poultry; 3,250 pounds of general game; 28,200 loaves of bread; 38,500 pounds of beef; 31,400 pounds of other meat; 250 barrels of potatoes; 375 barrels of tomatoes; 175 barrels of green corn; 2,550 heads of cabbage; 10,740 pounds of butter; 35,200 gallons of lager beer, and 7,050 gallons of other liquors.

THE HEBREW RESTAURANT.

Over the threshold of the George's Hill (H

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....S. F. REED....GEO. W. REED
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of Five.....1 50
Clubs of Ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State also nearest Express Office, in order that ther may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 85½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

SERVIA has given up and asks for the intervention of the Great Powers.

THE *Post* thinks WATTERSON had a wonderful triumph in Kentucky. He had no opposition. The measure of his triumph was the size of his vote.

THE feeling among Congressmen at Washington proves to be entirely favorable to BLAINE'S idea of a consititutional amendment, to prevent secular control of public school funds. It is not often that after a man has left a given field of activity, his views are taken up and adopted,—yet Mr. BLAINE has this testimony in favor of both his shrewdness and forecast,—that those of both political faiths were ready to do his will.

THE *Post* cannot keep on the way of truth and virtue. We noticed, after the prodding we gave it a short time since, it straightened up for a few days. Now it is back to its old way. It claims that we said "that the doctrine of economy on the part of the Government, as a means of reducing taxes, relieving public distress, and resuming specie payments, *is a piece of villainy.*" Of course our readers know that this is out of the whole cloth, a lie of the first order.

THE letter of General HARRISON accepting the nomination of the Governorship of Indiana has the ring of true manhood in it. It shows that he did not seek or expect the nomination; that he was intending to loyally and earnestly support the party and its candidates, and that he preferred to follow his profession rather than aspire to political honors. Such a person, who does not seek, but is sought by office, is the one above all others that should be elevated to power. The Republicans of Indiana should not fail to elect General HARRISON. If they will put on the old war time enthusiasm, they can do it.

MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been prognosticating, through the columns of the *Sunday World* of that city, the political situation. He makes Indiana and Ohio the battle ground of the year, and predicts that Indiana will go Democratic, and even inclines to give them Ohio. The good fortune attending all of Mc CLURE'S predictions is that they come out just the other way; that is, the opposite of what he predicts generally occurs. He was perfectly sure that this State would go against HARTRANFT three years ago, and he even moved CURTIN into the support of BUCKALEW. He has predicted all sorts of things, only to have his predictions falsified. We think the omens favorable to the full success of the Republican party.

AFFAIRS in Turkish Europe continue muddled, uncertain, and unsatisfactory. There are indications of a crisis in affairs, but just what form it will take is hard to determine. Russia is reported to be sending troops to the Roumanian border, and may yet be embroiled in the contest. The military operations continue with unabated vigor. English surgeons are to be engaged for field service in the Turkish armies. Some Egyptian troops and Krupp cannon have been ordered to Turkey. It is evident that whoever is managing the Turkish cause is in reality backed by English money, intellect and arms. It is impossible to gather anything definite from the contradictory reports of battles and sieges, and reverses and victories. The most significant fact is the payment by the English Government of the guaranteed interest on the Turkish debt so far as the guarantee fell in England, and the notification to France by the British Government to pay the French share.

WE publish, in another column, a letter favorable to the re-monetization of silver, for which we invite a careful reading. It was written by a gentleman who is in position to thoroughly understand the subject, and his letter is a clear, and moderately full presentation of the history of the repeal of the law regulating the coinage of silver. The repeal was surreptitiously accomplished. The question arises, who was interested in having the law repealed in that manner? The answer is, those who hold United States bonds, and desire payment in gold coin. Why should they be gratified? Many of the bonds were bought with silver, and it was part of the agreement that they should be paid in silver. Why should that part of the bond which inures to the advantage of the American people be repealed, while the bondholders are favored and benefitted. We warn Republicans in Congress that they owe it to the country and themselves to do all in their power for the prompt remonetization of silver. The people have borne all they will on this subject.

THE fear that our national debt, by itself, will plunge this country into bank ruptcy is not sustained by the experience of other countries. For example, the public debt of England at the beginning of this year amounted to $3,881,352,270. Since 1857, nineteen years ago, the debt has been reduced a net sum amounting to $316,243,910, so that England, if she goes on at this rate for a couple of centuries or so, may be able to pay off the entire debt. She is now reducing it at a rate equal to the reduction of the American debt within the last year or two, though not at the rate we have been going at since the close of our late war. During the period referred to the British debt was reduced nearly four hundred and sixty millions, but new debts were created for about one hundred and forty-four millions, so that the actual reduction was the net sum above stated. Of this new debt, about fifty one millions were for the Government purchase of the telegraphs, and sixteen and one-half millions for the Suez canal purchase, the remainder, including fifteen millions of advances to local authorities, and about sixty millions for fortifications and various military expenses, such as the Abyssinian war. The British system of debt reduction is by funding portions of it nearly every year into terminable annuities, and, in fact, much of the new debt recently created has been in the form of these annuities. This is in effect a repayment of a portion of the principal every year, and has been the favorite method of debt reduction in England, with all parties, since the Crimean war.

THE BEAUTIFUL DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday's Democratic conventions were illustrative of a new order of events within the party in this county. The illustrious gentlemen, good and bad, who have served them as legislators for two years past, and some of whom dreamed of Congressional or even Senatorial honors, were quietly put aside, and new nominations made, on the principle, apparently, that the less we know of their candidates the better. Possibly the best material in their old delegation, if moral qualities are considered, were Messrs. ROGERS and HAYS, but they were summarily hustled aside. This was offset by some of the worst, so the account was pretty evenly balanced. CARSON, the ambitious, talented, sanguine, and somewhat inflated gentleman, whose soaring aspirations were beginning to take hold on the Presidency, was incontinently dropped, for fear, no doubt, that he might establish intimate relations with a Republican Treasurer. All his faithful service in investigating municipal indebtedness, and all his earnest endeavors to reach the chairmanship of the Railroad Committee have yielded at last to the cruel force of events. Peace and happiness to his adventurous soul. Then our good friend, Speaker PATTERSON, who was also of a soaring turn of mind, is left out. It is strange that the Providential inspiration that attended him so well, and lifted him to the honorable position of our "Centennial Speaker," should have deserted him so suddenly. It was a case where a man was raised up like SAMUEL of old, for a special work. We have often pondered the exact design in giving us this Centennial speaker, and concluded it was to teach us how unnecessary such things are in a well established Republic. Still, let it be said that Mr. PATTERSON was not a whisky bloat, but a man of respectable character. He and all fell indiscriminately, and are known to prominence no more. Even the witty Dr. WOOD of the South Side was slaughtered. The legislative ticket is largely in the whisky interest—every temperance man having been put off, and made up of new men, some of whom are not the equals of those of last term. It is simply a new deal, but productive of no better material in the average. A Republican candidate should be nominated in the Third District against Mr. ZANE.

In Congress the old members were nominated. We do not need at this time to speak at length of these. We do not doubt that Mr. COCHRAN will be defeated this year, on the North Side. A closer and harder contest will take place in this District; but we urge our Republican friends now that the lines are drawn to stand directly up to their ticket and determine to carry it through by a strong majority. Allegheny County has her old reputation to maintain, and her example this year, will be looked to by the entire country.

HYPOCRISY IN POLITICS.

The promises and pretensions of the Democratic party have been pretty effectually riddled in the Senate, within the past few days, in the discussion of Senator MORTON'S motion to print the President's letter on the Hamburg massacre. The Democracy have made the tactical error of resisting the motion to print the letter, and so have brought on a very comprehensive discussion of the entire affair. The Democrats have sought to shield their party from the responsibility of Southern massacres, but the Republicans have brought forward the most indubitable proofs of their complicity, as a party, in those deeds. The several massacres of blacks have been features of a general policy, deliberately adopted by the Democratic party. The similarity of such massacres, the evidence of competent witnesses, and the political results that have followed, all indicate that such murders are political, and in the interest of the Democratic party. Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, in his speech on the Hamburg massacre, carried the subject farther back, and showed not only that the Democratic Senators had opposed the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but he read from the record to show that HENDRICKS denied, in the Senate, the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery, and as United States Senator, from a free State, voted against all of the amendments. It has been shown that TILDEN was a member of the committee of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864, which declared the war a failure. Such sentiments if still held, would naturally lead to such massacres as have taken place; and the fact that they do occur, proves that the doctrines of HENDRICKS and TILDEN are murderously operative at the South.

Senator EDMUNDS also pointed out the hypocrisy contained in the demand that the civil rights of the colored people shall be turned over to the care of the Democratic party. True, it had professed conversion,—but as against the profession stood the Hamburg massacre. He might have gone farther, and made the point that the talk of civil service reform is equally unreliable with all the rest. The reformatory movements of TILDEN in New York never rested on a basis of right principle, but were simply part of a political scheme, for the advancement of their author. In the Presidency his party would be felt, and there has been no evidence given as yet, that he would not be under the control of his party. Does any one seriously believe that the Democratic party means to effect reforms in the civil service? What evidence have we had of this purpose of reform from the Democratic House? Three hundred million dollars of rebel war claims do not promise financial reform. The House has not been swift to investigate the Hamburg massacre. It reported the TWITCHELL murder, in Louisiana, to have been entirely a personal affair, when it is known, and there was ample evidence to prove, that it was political. As to purity in office,—how many officers of the House have been found to have belonged to the criminal classes? It is simply true, that every pretense on which the Democratic party asks the votes of the people is false and hypocritical. TILDEN and JOHN MORRISSEY are political intimates. Is MORRISSEY the real type of a Democratic reformer?

THE ART OF SLANDER.

The flagrant manner in which reputations are attacked by some of the correspondents stationed by the press in Washington, has inspired the question whether Congress should not enact a libel law, as stringent as that in this State. The difficulty consists in the irresponsibility of the correspondents; while an attempt to cite the responsible editors or proprietors of papers published at distant points to Washington, to stand trial there has already been denounced as a dangerous centralization of power, that is likely to lead to abuse. It has always been the difficulty with all libel laws, that they are liable to abuse, on one side or the other. To make a mere statement, injurious to another, a libel irrespective of the motive or circumstances attending its publication, would be to do a serious injustice to the publisher at times. Libel suits have been started, frequently, for purposes of blackmail. Where a paper habitually avoids prostituting its columns to vileness and abuse, its general character should be admitted as a mitigating circumstance. On the other hand, where a publication is evidently and maliciously slanderous, it should be punished, the law being so adapted to throw on the publisher the burthen of the case.

We are led to this line of remark, by the final disclosure of the fact that very many of the slanderous stories that are sent out from Washington are the product of a spirit of revenge. Persons who hold the position of correspondents, imagining that they have been slighted, employ the facilities at their command to blacken the reputations of those who offend them. Or imagining a certain line of defamation will prove entertaining, or popular, at once adopt it. We do not mean to make these remarks include all Washington correspondents, as there are those who would not stoop to such dishonorable measures. That there are those who will, and do, is unfortunately true. For example, the Washington *Capital*, DONN PIATT'S paper, started, and certain correspondents took up and repeated, that a large number of vile and annonymous communications sent to the President, Mrs. GRANT, and the wives of various Cabinet ministers were written by Mrs. WILLIAMS and were inspired by jealousy. Nothing directly charging this has appeared, however, until the other day, when a sensational letter appeared in a Cincinnati paper making the statement, and alleging that the President directed the removal of Judge WILLIAMS on this account. As was befitting the man and the occasion, this letter came out during the examination of BUCKFORD WILSON, and having thus been made a part of the public records, Mr. WILLIAMS appeared before the committee and asked to be heard in relation to it. He then and there branded the whole story as a rascally falsehood, and showed that not only was Mrs. WILLIAMS not the author of the letters, but that she had never been accused of being the author, save by the prurient and meddlesome correspondents and social scavengers who infest Washington.

Possibly, the report having been started, it was taken up by other correspondents without specially inquiring into the truth. Enfortunately, however, so soon as a person is assailed in Washington, it seems to be popular to follow it up, by the several correspondents. It is unfortunate that the proprietors of respectable papers should admit such material to their columns. But as they do, under the stimulus of what is sometimes called enterprise, or from a desire to make their sheets attractive, there is no good reason why they should not be held responsible, where evil consequences attend such forms of enterprise. Legitimate and properly guarded enterprise is commendable, but to follow and ruin reputable persons by slanderous insinuations is outrageous.

SILVER COIN.

Shall It Be Re-Monetized.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 7, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The silver question is calling out some able letters, and public attention is being called to a singular act of legislation that few persons were aware of, until recently. Who first conceived of the idea that silver should cease to be a legal tender in this country, does not yet appear. It is said that a bill for that purpose was introduced into the House or Senate in 1870, again in 1872, and finally passed as a section in a bill which purported to be an "act to regulate the mints of the country." It was a long bill and was put upon its passage upon the motion of the late Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts. It attracted but little attention. Some members asked for the bill to be read, but it was said to be a long bill, and Mr. Hooper remarked that those "interested in the bill understood and were satisfied with it," and upon this assurance the bill passed the House. A great wrong was done the country in the interest of some party or parties, either foreign or natives. Gold and silver together had, up to that time, been our standards and were legal tenders for payment of all debts. This great wrong was not noticed at the time, because we did not need silver in common business affairs either gold or silver.

The late acts in regard to the use of silver, instead of "fractional currency," has brought to the notice of the people that one of their standards of value, created by Congress under express powers granted by the Constitution to coin money and establish the value thereof, had been destroyed, except for fractional coin. Probably no act of legislation, of such great importance, was ever so carelessly done. The people did not wish it to be done, and it was a great wrong to them and to the Government. If it was not done in the interest of the people or in the interest of the Government, we pray to know in whose interest was this act demonetizing silver done? Was it in the interest of the domestic and foreign bondholders, or in the interest of those who favor the contraction of money? There are two great interests benefitted by the act which demonetizes silver, the bondholders and the banks. Wealth is power, and can always command service in our legislative halls as well as elsewhere. In March, 1869, Congress passed an act to strengthen the public credit ostensibly. The effect has been to increase the value of every bond then issued.

There had been some doubt expressed as to whether or not all the different issues of our Government bonds were to be paid in gold and silver or in lawful money—legal tender. That act declares "that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of *all* obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver." The passage of that act was a great triumph for the bond holders and the banks, and they were satisfied for the time.

The act of July 14, 1870, and an act of the 20th of January, 1871, amendatory thereto, authorized the refunding of our Government bonds then soon to fall due; these bonds were to bear 5 per cent. interest, and the face of the bonds stipulates that "This bond is redeemable after the 1st day of May, 1881, in coin of the *standard value* of the United States on the said 14th of *July*, 1870, with interest in such coin." It does not stipulate to pay gold *but coin*, which includes both silver and gold. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States found in 7th vol. of Wallace's report, page 26, is as applicable to our bonds as the notes then in controversy. The court says: "Every one of them expresses upon its face an engagement of the nation to pay to the bearer a certain sum. The dollar note is an engagement to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is a coined dollar of the United States; a certain punctuality in weight and fineness of *gold or silver*, authenticated as such by the stamp of the Government. No other dollars had before been recognized by the legislature of the national Government as lawful money."

The bonds of the Government have the pledge of the nation to be paid in dollars. The supreme court says dollars are gold or silver of certain weight and fineness, with the stamp of the Government upon them. In the place of these pledges by the Government in acts of Congress and embodied in all of our bonds issued since that pledge, an attempt has been made to demonetize silver in order that gold shall be exclusively used as a standard of value here after. If this wrong is permitted to continue its effect will be injurious to the people and will impair the ability of the Government to resume specie payments in any reasonable time. It is a great question and should be fully discussed.

The House of Representatives on Saturday last passed a concurrent resolution appointing a committee of nine—three members of the House, three members of the Senate, and three experienced scientific gentlemen to investigate the whole subject of coin standards, as a basis of finance and currency.

This is well. Let us know why we should, at the bidding of England or Germany, or in the interests of bondholders and of the banks of the country, demonetize silver and use an exclusively gold standard. This is a great silver producing country. Why should we depreciate a great commodity, the product of our own mines?

England is a great gold producing country through its mines in Australia and other of its dependencies. Her bankers and capitalists doubtless deem it *their* interests to have gold the only recognized standard of values for the world.

Our interests lay in a different direction. We are producing large amounts of silver. We have recognized it as a standard, and a legal tender up to the 12th of February, 1873, when, by some wonderful legerdemain in legislation, silver became demonetized.

I think that it should be restored, and be remonetized *before Congress adjourns*. Our Government is burdened by a great and oppressive debt, contracted under the most unfavorable circumstances. Many of its bonds did not bring sixty cents to the dollar received. But we must pay the face of the bond in coin as *stipulated*. What coin? What England calls coin or what was recognized as coin in this country, when the bonds were issued and sold? Which? Our abundant silver now gives the Government some little advantage in buying silver cheap and in coining it. Will we do it, or will our legislators refuse to take advantage of a circumstance in our favor, which, if wisely used, may lead us to a resumption of specie payments.

This is likely to be an agitating question in this campaign. It is likely to be a long time before our bonds will be paid, but we can lawfully and justly pay our interest on the bonds in silver. The terms of the bonds say so; public policy and the interests of the Government and of the people demand that it should be so paid.

Yours truly, O. P. Q.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If a man can rob a railroad of $884,000 and become the leader of the Democratic reform ticket, how much must he steal to be sent to State Prison?

TILDEN has expended $30,000 for portraits of himself to be scattered throughout the country as campaign arguments. Did you ever see such an exhibition of cheek?

THE allusion of Gov. Hendricks to the fact that "our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas," is an unfortunate one, as it reminds the public who it was that destroyed our commerce.

COLORADO is now a State, and the thirteen original stars have grown into thirty-eight. In the campaign of this fall we are fighting the party which tried to steal a goodly number of these stars from the banner.

Three persons have read Gov. Hendricks' letter where one has got to the end of Gov. Tilden's, and not more than two out of every five who are alone supposed to have interest in such things have read either. Life is too short to waste in vain efforts to understand such literature.

WILL the papers which pronounce Mr. Tilden's letter "able and statesmanlike" please say what they think of his assertion that the Government has not been living within its income, in view of the fact that the Government has paid four hundred millions of debt since the conclusion of the war.

THE Democratic House "economized" by taking $100,000 away from the Signal Service which directly benefits commerce in all parts of the United States, and squandered that and several hundred thousands more upon a lot of streams in the South of no particular consequence to commerce anywhere.

A North Carolina gentleman, formerly a slaveholder and now a Democrat, says, in speaking of Tilden's letter, that he did not expect to see fine spun theories put into practice, and when Gov. Tilden talked of economy he recalled the noise Jackson made over the cost of the government of John Quincy Adams, which was $13,000,000. The first year of Jackson's administration, he said, cost $56,000,000.

INDIANA newspapers are now reprinting notices like the following: "The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will adress the people of Jackson and adjoining counties at Seymour, Ind., Wednesday, September 14, 1864, at ten o'clock. Let all who are in favor of peace, all who desire to be free from the death-grip of this infamously wicked, imbecile and tyrannical administration, its arbitrary and illegal arrests, and its draft and conscription laws, by which peaceable citizens are dragged from their homes, and all the endearments of domestic life, to butcher and be butchered, come out and hear this eloquent advocate of peace and reunion." The chickens are coming home to roost.

JUST after the St. Louis Convention the Chicago *Times*, Democratic, published the following editorial comment concerning the liasion of Tilden and Hendricks: "*The arrangement is one of brazen, palpable, shameless dishonesty. It is an example of such political whoremongering as defamed the old Bourbon party in its worst days of corrup tion, and rendered it a stench in the nostrils of honest men.* An arrangement so infamous with the stench *of political dishonesty* cannot fail to excite the indignation as well as the contempt of a great many voters who believe that there is still such a thing as honesty in politics that is worth contending for."

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Summer Hotel Performances—A few Suggestions for the Uninitiated.

There are a few rules and regulations at country hotels and summer watering places which are usually so faithfully observed that it seems hardly necessary to enumerate them except for the benefit of strangers from abroad. But we give a few of the most prominent, and such as will be easily recognizable at this season.

Hops, so called, should never end before half hour after midnight; then there should be at least one more lancedance and two more waltzes. After the breaking up of the dance, promenade and balancing practice in the upper entries and corridors of the house is in order.

Young ladies are especially recommended to laugh, shout, and call to each other at the top of their voices as they pass along the entries to their rooms; a variety of squeals, screams and yells, which the feminine persuasion know how to execute so well, will serve to vary the entertainment to all the occupants of the house who have been roused from their slumbers.

The young gentlemen who have officiated at the hop, will, after the ladies have passed up stairs for the above recreation, adjourn to the room down stairs where the lemons are kept, and after half an hour's tumbler tossing will pass outside the hotel and serenade beneath various windows.

Time can be effected by quartettes, including the howl, bray, groan and roar style of melody.

On entering the house at 2 A. M. the serenaders will pause in the entries to talk, and after entering the rooms will carefully leave the doors open, so that, in forming small pipe-smoking parties before retiring, the aroma of their briar-woods may float through the adjacent ventilators for the enjoyment of the occupants of the neighboring rooms.

Room doors are to be closed with emphasis, after dropping the heaviest boots outside from as high as the owner can reach.

In gathering the aforesaid boots, the porter at three A. M. is to drag a heavy basket after him, or carry a bag which he can let down with a thud at each door, and sing a verse from a popular song in an audible undertone as he chalks the shoe soles with the room number.

The porter who is to rouse the three gentlemen who are to start at 4 A. M. on a fishing excursion will bang on the wrong door for at least fifteen minutes in order that all the occupants on that floor can have an opportunity "to rise and explain" that the fishermen are one story higher up.

All landlords are aware of the necessity of eight or ten loud-crowing roosters; one or two "singing chambermaids" who will sweep off the front piazza at 5 A. M.; hostlers who can shout slang loud enough to be heard from the quarter-of-a-mile-off-stable; and bell boys who can make a good lively banging of doors, dragging of trunks, and trying the doors of rooms they have not been sent to in their endeavor to get all the passengers that are going in the six o'clock train started off.

Breakfast from seven to eleven. The latter hour is the one for the participants and the enjoyers of the previous night's festivities. If you are an elderly person, who rises early, and don't dance, you will smile and contribute five dollars toward the expense of last night's music when the subscription paper comes around, and not look sour because they are going to have "another grand hop with a full band and all the other guests over from the other hotel to-morrow night."

NEWEST FREAK OF FASHION.

What One Fashionable Woman was Worth in a Dry Goods Point of View.

A letter from Paris says: They have a new way of wearing their veils. They tie them on the back of the hat with a large gilt comb, in the shape of a shell, then tie them around the neck and fasten them on the left side. The effect is old and conspicuous. It originated at the races, where one of the fair but frail sisterhood set the example. It requires a great quantity of tulle to carry out the effect of this eccentric yet contagious mode. ** Imagine a single undergarment of a lady costing $20 for plain silk and $30 for embroidery, and even with this costly necessity a modest woman would scarcely dare present herself to her husband. I could scarcely believe there were wives who indulged in such luxuries, but my doubts were soon turned into strong convictions. I was at the house of the Countess M——, a charming lady of wealth and position, who in a friendly way admitted me to the privacy of her dressing room. When she completed her bath the first garment she put on was an Oriental bath wrapper which cost $100. I expressed so much curiosity at her extravagance that she said: "Wait and see how much I'm worth when dressed," and, as a matter of course, I took note of her personal adornment as she dressed, and give it as a mere epitome of how much money may be spent in luxuries. Her chemise was pale-blue silk, richly embroidered in white silk, all hand work, and the

	Francs.
Valenciennes lace, cost.	130
Linen drawers, lace, cost.	50
Underskirt, richly lined.	50
Satin corset.	125
White skirt, with lace.	125
Black silk dress.	900
Lace collar and sleeves.	300
Lace white point barbe.	100
Hair ornaments in abeil.	150
Satin boots, embroidered.	50
Silk hose, embroidered.	30
Gaiters, gold clasps.	40
Handkerchief.	148
Fan, vinaigrette.	150
Diamond rings, only two.	1,400
Diamond solitaires.	5,000
Hat, veil, parasol, and carriage shawl.	1,900

Here was the petite brunette dressed plainly, yet as she stood she was worth in dry goods and jewels (omitting her bracelets) over $2,000 in her promenade costume, not to mention her other toilets. Worth has some lady clients who spend $12,000 a year for dress alone.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELHOY, JR., Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pinned by a Girl.

Lucy Hamilton Hooper, in a letter from Paris relates an incident that occurred at a fete at Versailles recently: "The throng was immense, and just in front of me a strong-armed French soldier was in the act of making as much room as possible for himself by the simple process of leaning back with all his weight against a party of ladies who were immediately behind him, regardless of their remonstrances. Among them was a keen-witted little American girl, who, after receiving one push from the rude fellow, said nothing, but quietly removing a long pin from her hat, proceeded to hold its point forward in a pleasingly insinuating position. The soldier pushed backward again, 'only once and never more.' Uttering a loud 'Sacre!' and executing a violent jump in the air, he remained quiet thereafter, only occasionally rubbing the injured place and glaring around with a revengeful air."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer.—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. KAISER.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

Emerson's Chorus Book. $1.25 per dozen, by L. O. Emerson, is a work of rare merit, designed for Musical Societies, Conventions, etc. The Choruses are all first-class. Half are Sacred and half Secular.

The Salutation. $1.38, or $12 per dozen, by L. O. Emerson, will be a familiar friend in the meetings of Choirs, Conventions, etc. Singing School Course, Tunes, Anthems, Chants, etc. all of the best.

The Encore. In press. 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen, by L. O. Emerson will be just the book to take in Singing Schools, for which it is specially designed.

Mack's Analytical Dollar Method for VIOLIN, is a practical, attractive method.

Good News. 35 cents. Sabbath School Song Book. By R. M. McIntosh, will be received with a shout by Sabbath School children and their teachers. Decidedly good.

Gems of Strauss. $2.50 boards, or $3 cloth. A book of the most splendid music that can never grow old, and is just the thing to take to watering places.

Any book sent, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAMUEL MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. A JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA

ABDUL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORT LAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

NEWEST FREAK OF FASHION.

What One Fashionable Woman was Worth in a Dry Goods Point of View.

A letter from Paris says: They have a new way of wearing their veils. They tie them on the back of the hat with a large gilt comb, in the shape of a shell, then tie them around the neck and fasten them on the left side. The effect is old and conspicuous. It originated at the races, where one of the fair but frail sisterhood set the example. It requires a great quantity of tulle to carry out the effect of this eccentric yet contagious mode. ** Imagine a single undergarment of a lady costing $20 for plain silk and $30 for embroidery, and even with this costly necessity a modest woman would scarcely dare present herself to her husband. I could scarcely believe there were wives who indulged in such luxuries, but my doubts were soon turned into strong convictions. I was at the house of the Countess M——, a charming lady of wealth and position, who in a friendly way admitted me to the privacy of her dressing room. When she completed her bath the first garment she put on was an Oriental bath wrapper which cost $100. I expressed so much curiosity at her extravagance that she said: "Wait and see how much I'm worth when dressed," and, as a matter of course, I took note of her personal adornment as she dressed, and give it as a mere epitome of how much money may be spent in luxuries. Her chemise was pale-blue silk, richly embroidered in white silk, all hand work, and the

	Francs.
Valenciennes lace, cost.	130
Linen drawers, lace, cost.	50
Underskirt, richly lined.	50
Satin corset.	125
White skirt, with lace.	125
Black silk dress.	900
Lace collar and sleeves.	300
Lace white point barbe.	100
Hair ornaments in abeil.	150
Satin boots, embroidered.	50
Silk hose, embroidered.	30
Gaiters, gold clasps.	40
Handkerchief.	148
Fan, vinaigrette.	150
Diamond rings, only two.	1,400
Diamond solitaires.	5,000
Hat, veil, parasol, and carriage shawl.	1,900

Here was the petite brunette dressed plainly, yet as she stood she was worth in dry goods and jewels (omitting her bracelets) over $2,000 in her promenade costume, not to mention her other toilets. Worth has some lady clients who spend $12,000 a year for dress alone.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

NOTE---Despite the heavy advance in price of raw Silk, causing a scarcity and advance in prices of low priced Silks, we are pleased to announce to our patrons, our line in Black and Colored Dress Silks in as full, complete and attractive as ever, and the same good value for the money as heretofore. We respectfully invite an examination.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES.
At 5c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Silk Striped Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 6¼c, Light striped Grenadines, worth 37½c
At 15 and 18¾c, special bargains in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 25c up to $2, Colored and Black Grenadines and Hernanis, worth 50c to $3.

DRESS SILKS.
At 25c, a special bargain in Jap Silks, worth 50c.
At 47½ and 50c, fine Japanese Silks, worth 62½ and 75c.
At 75c to $4.50, extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 upwards, fine Colored Dress Silks, superior bargains.
At $1.75, a special bargain in Colored Silks, reduced from $2.75.

NEW PLAIDS.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, new desirable line of Plaids, good bargains.
At 15 18¾ and 22c, new desirable Plaids, in new styles.
At 18¾c upwards very desirable line of Brocaded Goods.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
At 15c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 18¾c to 50c, special bargains in Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
At 25c to $1.50, a very extensive line of seasonable goods, extra good value.

CASHMERES.
At 45c, fine Colored Cashmeres, a good bargain.
Stock very attractive and complete.

Send for the August Numbe
Free Omnibus and Delivery

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low pr

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. S. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876.

The situation at the banks and in business circles continues comparatively unchanged. The heat, during the past several days, has hindered the return of activity, and has even lessened the buoyancy of feeling hitherto prevailing. At the banks there was comparatively light counter business yesterday, and a moderate round of transactions in all respects. The supply of paper was scant, and, toward the close of the week, bankers began to show a disposition to invest to some extent in the popular loan in its improved shape as a means of raising their discount lines. The amount of mercantile paper offered the banks is very small. The demand from the country for rediscounts to enable the accumulating stock of products and cattle to be carried is still considerable, and affords some employment here for surplus funds.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the coal tonnage for the week ending on the 29th ultimo, as reported by all the companies, amounted to 417,607 tons, against 658,060 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 240,393 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 8,943,800 tons, against 9,412,856 for the same period last year, a decrease of 459,056 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week was 78,973 tons, against 87,165 tons for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 8,192 tons. The whole bituminous tonnage from the beginning of the coal year is 1,985,262 tons, against 2,058,869 tons in corresponding time last year, a decrease of 74,050 tons. The total tonnage for all kinds of coal for the week is 496,580 tons, against 745,165 to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 248,585 tons, and the total tonnage for the coal year is 10,927,602 tons, against 11,471,716 tons to same date last year, a decrease of 544,654 tons. The quantity of coal and coke carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad during last week was 88,147 tons, of which 73,234 tons were coal and 13,913 tons coke. The total carried this year is 2,420,174 tons, of which 1,994,276 were coal and 421,055 coke. This total embraces all the coal carried over the road east and west.

—Speaking of the ease in the London market the *Economist* says: "We have heard a person whose experience extends over more than fifty years say that he never knew money so cheap as it is this week. The common rate at call is 1 though we do not think that as long as we have ourselves known the market, which is some years, though not so many as fifty, that rate was ever before less than 1. The London and Westminster Bank only gave at call, according to the new rule, 1½ less than the bank rates, or now ½ per cent.—certainly the least rate of interest we have ever known when any was given at all. Counsels, as was natural, have shared the effect, and since the beginning of the month as much as 2 3-16. How long this extreme cheapness will continue it is difficult to say, especially as it does not prevent gold from being sent here in large quantities."

—Gold in New York has been unusually steady during the week, with variations of only ¼ per cent. The foreign export demand was comparatively light, but there is a steady mercantile demand for the payment of customs, and the supply on the market has been increased somewhat by the payment by the Government of August interest on bonds. The September interest will be about $5,000,000, and then the Government will have no more interest falling due until November.

—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company on the new increased stock will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Philadelphia.

—The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of July show an increase of $9,833 49 over the corresponding period last year.

—However theorists may speculate in regard to the present or the future value of silver, the real fact is, the people want it. The jingle of it is pleasant, and reminds them of the good times long gone by.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

C. F. Klopfer to G. W. Schmidt, Sept. 8, 1871; lot No. 2811 in plan of Sample farm, Chalfer township.....$ 1,150
B. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Stonecipher, July 22, 1876; Interest of C. H. Lowe to lot on Vincennes avenue, North Fayette township.....$75
F. G. Betzo to Henry Meyer, July 30, 1876; two lots on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
J. J. Lloyd to Margaret Eckey, June 1, 1876; lot in Indiana township.....$1,000
Trustees Jas. Painter et al. to Wm. Walker, April 3, 1876; lot on Western avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$7,500
Geo. Lane et ux. to C. Straub, Aug. 1, 1876; lot on Forty-seventh street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$400
W. Wilcox et ux. to L. C. Wescott, Oct. 17, 1872; two lots on Wilcox street, Charters Borough.....$2,580
John Dickson et al. to Rose Treanor, Aug. 1, 1876; two lots of land in North Versailles township.....$1,000
Gabriel Bechter to Jos. Bechter, Aug. 1, 1876; lot on Mt. Washington road, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$700

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1866-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	115¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	120½
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	95½	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	12⅝	Union Pacific	58½
L. S.	87½	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	127½
St. Paul	38⅝	Adams Express	102
Do. Preferred	68¾	American Express	50¾
Michigan Southern	83¾	U. S. Express	67
Do. Central	41⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	78¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref.	62	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	106½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	15¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	95¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	79¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P., R. R. (A)	50½	Cen. Trans. (B)	45¾
Reading (B)	44⅞	Empire do. (B)	10
C. Cos. of N. J. (B)	129¾	A. V. R. R. (B)	103¾
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	83¼
Lehigh Valley (B)	58⅝	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 8, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1½ a2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $300,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $295,000. The clearings were $10,000,000. Sterling: sixty days 487½, and sight 489½. Gold was rather weak at 111¾@111¾. The carrying rate was ½ per cent, and the borrowing rate flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm and in some cases higher. The largest business was in Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced to 93¾, do. plain selling up to 105. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds rose to 90 1-2, Union Pacific first to 105¾, Land Grants to 104 1-2, and Michigan Central sinking fund to 116. State securities were quiet. Stock speculation was somewhat irregular, but in the main higher. The market was generally quiet, but a few of the leading shares were active, and dealings were attended with some excitement. The great feature of the day was New Jersey Central, which opened at 60, fell off to 59½, and advanced to 64. This rise caused a large covering of short contracts, especially when the stock became worth 3@2 per cent. per diem for borrowing. After the demand from the Bears subsided the price fell to 62, and there was less activity and excitement. The closing price was 64¼. Rock Island was more active than usual, and Michigan Central and Pacific Mail were exceptionally strong. The transactions were about 75,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 119; do. new, 117½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 115½; do. coupons 119; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 27½; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24½; Maripesa, 6½; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 67; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 127½; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 41½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 58½; Illinois Central, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 38½; do. preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 3½; New Jersey Central, none; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 38½; do. preferred, 68½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 117; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 3; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 19; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 94¾.

LONDON, August 5.—Consols: money and account, 96 3-16, 7-30s of '65, 106½; do. '67, 9½; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 30.

PARIS, August 5.—Rentes 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, August 5.—United States new 5s 103½.

Total.....$2,442

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co.	Balt. 2,318
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	Balt. 505
American O. W.	Brough, McK. & Co.	Balt. 795
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	961
H. S. A. Stewart	Do do.	561
J. A. McKee & Son.	Warden F & Co.	255
Wormser, M. & Co.	J. S. Davis	200
Total		5,493

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 8, 1876.

Trade in commercial circles continues much the same as noted from day to day for some time past, and the leading merchandise markets present no new characteristics deserving of notice. Our merchants and manufacturers are well, nearly all continue to report business dull, unusually so, for this season of the year.

APPLES—Continue dull, with the supply accumulating; selling at $1@1.50 ₱ bbl. for fair to prime.

BERRIES—Blackberries selling at 5@7½ ₱ bucket; Whortle-berries, 7@8.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 17@18c; do. roll, 19@20c; fancy creamery, 25@27c. Except for prime stock the market is dull.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—There is scarcely any inquiry, and we reduce our quotations to 11@12 for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—There is a steady demand for good reliable brands, but the general tone of the market is lower. Any early decline is not improbable. Spring Wheat flours, $5,75@6,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,25@7; ambers, 7,25@7,75; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, 4,50@4,75.

GROCERIES—We note a steady demand for sugars, and while there has been no change in prices for several days, the tendency is upward. As noted in our last report, the general position of the market, statistically and every other way, continues favorable to sellers. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¾@7½	Louisiana	6¾@6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾@	Standard R	11¾@
Crushed	12¾@	Standard Ex C	11¾@
Granulated	12¾@	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¾
Powdered	12¾@	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¾
Standard A	11¾@		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65@70	Fair	55@60
Prime	60@65	Dark	45@50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65@70	N. O. strictly prime	62@65
Sugar refining	55@60	Demarara	60@65
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35@50	Japan	40@48
Gunpowder	50@60	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 45	Souchong	35@75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23@	6 Rio (5 pkgs)	20@
Prime Rio	22@	Old Government Java	28@
Good Rio	20@21	Roasted Java	36@
Old Gov Java	32@		

GRAIN—There is not much doing in Wheat, nor is it likely that there will be until the market becomes in re settled; the most of the new winter Wheat offered thus far has been of much better quality and saved in better condition than that of 1875. Prices nominal at $1,10@1,15 for No. 3 red, either old or new. The Oat market continues weak under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are not quotably lower, 29@30c it is worthy of notice that new crop is bringing just about as much as old. Corn continues scarce, and the supply is not large, it is in excess of present wants; quotable at 34@36c for either Bar or Shelled on track. Rye quiet and unchanged; 68@70c.

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is no inquiry since the beginning of the month as much as 2 3-16. How long this extreme cheapness will continue it is difficult to say, especially as it does not prevent gold from being sent here in large quantities."

—Gold in New York has been unusually steady during the week, with variations of only ¼ per cent. The foreign export demand was comparatively light, but there is a steady mercantile demand for the payment of customs, and the supply on the market has been increased somewhat by the payment by the Government of August interest on bonds. The September interest will be about $5,000,000, and then the Government will have no more interest falling due until November.

—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company on the new increased stock will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Philadelphia.

—The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of July show an increase of $9,833 49 over the corresponding period last year.

—However theorists may speculate in regard to the present or the future value of silver, the real fact is, the people want it. The jingle of it is pleasant, and reminds them of the good times long gone by.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

C. F. Klopfer to G. W. Schmidt, Sept. 8, 1871; lot No. 2811 in plan of Sample farm, Chalfer township.....$ 1,150
B. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Stonecipher, July 22, 1876; Interest of C. H. Lowe to lot on Vincennes avenue, North Fayette township.....$75
F. G. Betzo to Henry Meyer, July 30, 1876; two lots on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
J. J. Lloyd to Margaret Eckey, June 1, 1876; lot in Indiana township.....$1,000
Trustees Jas. Painter et al. to Wm. Walker, April 3, 1876; lot on Western avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$7,500
Geo. Lane et ux. to C. Straub, Aug. 1, 1876; lot on Forty-seventh street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$400
W. Wilcox et ux. to L. C. Wescott, Oct. 17, 1872; two lots on Wilcox street, Charters Borough.....$2,580
John Dickson et al. to Rose Treanor, Aug. 1, 1876; two tracts of land in North Versailles township.....$1,000
Gabriel Bechter to Jos. Bechter, Aug. 1, 1876; lot on Mt. Washington road, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$700

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1866-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	115¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	120½
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	95½	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	12⅝	Union Pacific	58½
L. S.	87½	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	127½
St. Paul	38⅝	Adams Express	102
Do. Preferred	68¾	American Express	50¾
Michigan Southern	83¾	U. S. Express	67
Do. Central	41⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	78¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref.	62	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	106½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	15¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	95¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	79¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P., R. R. (A)	50½	Cen. Trans. (B)	45¾
Reading (B)	44⅞	Empire do. (B)	10
C. Cos. of N. J. (B)	129¾	A. V. R. R. (B)	103¾
Oil Creek (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	83¼
Lehigh Valley (B)	58⅝	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 8, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1½ a2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $300,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $295,000. The clearings were $10,000,000. Sterling: sixty days 487½, and sight 489½. Gold was rather weak at 111¾@111¾. The carrying rate was ½ per cent, and the borrowing rate flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm and in some cases higher. The largest business was in Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced to 93¾, do. plain selling up to 105. Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds rose to 90 1-2, Union Pacific first to 105¾, Land Grants to 104 1-2, and Michigan Central sinking fund to 116. State securities were quiet. Stock speculation was somewhat irregular, but in the main higher. The market was generally quiet, but a few of the leading shares were active, and dealings were attended with some excitement. The great feature of the day was New Jersey Central, which opened at 60, fell off to 59½, and advanced to 64. This rise caused a large covering of short contracts, especially when the stock became worth 3@2 per cent. per diem for borrowing. After the demand from the Bears subsided the price fell to 62, and there was less activity and excitement. The closing price was 64¼. Rock Island was more active than usual, and Michigan Central and Pacific Mail were exceptionally strong. The transactions were about 75,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 New Jersey Central, and 3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 119; do. new, 117½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 115½; do. coupons 119; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 27½; Missouri 6s, 106½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24½; Maripesa, 6½; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 67; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 127½; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 41½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 58½; Illinois Central, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 38½; do. preferred, 62; C. C. C. & I., 3½; New Jersey Central, none; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 38½; do. preferred, 68½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 117; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 3; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 19; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific, 109; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 94¾.

LONDON, August 5.—Consols: money and account, 96 3-16, 7-30s of '65, 106½; do. '67, 9½; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 30.

PARIS, August 5.—Rentes 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, August 5.—United States new 5s 103½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 87 1-2c spot; 90 7-8c September; 92¾c October; No. 3 do 80a80½c; rejected 64a66c. Corn firmer; No. 2 45¾c spot; 45¼a45¾c September; rejected 41¾a42c. Oats steady; No. 2 30¼c spot; 30¾a30¾c October. Rye: market easier, 52c spot. Barley quiet, but firm; 50a55c spot; 72 1-2a73c September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower on $18,55 spot; 18,00 September. Lard: market dull and prices a shade lower; $11,25 spot; $11,32½ September. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and firm.

On Call Board wheat was easier at 90¾c September; $1,02¾ October. Others unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; receipts 11,000 bbls; No. 2 $2,50a3,35; superfine western and State $3,75a4,40; common to good extra $4,50a4,75; good to choice do $4,80a5,35; white wheat extra $5,40a7,50; St. Louis $5,35a9,00. Rye flour firm at $4,70a5,15. Corn meal steady; western $2,60a3. Wheat heavy for spring, and 1c lower for winter; receipts 100,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,12a1,23; choice new amber Tennessee $1,20; No. 2 Milwaukee 95c a$1,04; No. 3 do. 88a90c; No. 2 Chicago spring 95c a$1,05; No. 3 do. 85a90c. Rye quiet at 67a70c; Canada in bond 75a78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn: prime steady; others heavy; receipts 102,000 bushels; western inferior and warm 45a54c; mixed steamer ungraded 54a56c; high mixed western 57¼a57½c. Oats heavy; receipts 5,000 bushels; western mixed and State 29a31c; white western do. 34a36c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee more steady; Rio cargoes 14¾a17¾c, jobbing at 14¾a18¾c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime 9¼@9¾c; refined 10¾a11¾c. Molasses: demand fair and market firm. Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull; No. 5 white Wabash new $1,10; amber Michigan held at $1,10, 1,09½ offered; seller September $1,09¼; do spot $1,16; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,04. No. 2 red winter seller September $1,09½; new spot $1,15¼. Corn: low mixed 48c; No. 1 white 48½c. Oats quiet but steady. No. 2 new 32c; Michigan 28a30c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The trade movement continues fair with domestic commission houses. Prints are in good demand and firm. Pacific fancy prints advanced to 7½c. Dress goods, felt skirts, shawls and hosiery are in better demand. Repellents and Kentucky jeans are selling fairly. Cassimeres, over-coatings and worsted coatings are in moderate demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton steady; 12 5-16a12¾c; futures steady; August 12 13-32c; September 12¾a12 5-32c; October 11 27-32a11⅞c; November 11¾a11 25-32c; December 11 25-32a11 13-16c; January 11 28-32a11 15-16c; February 11 12-32a11¾c; March 11¾a11 7-32c; April 11 13-32a11 7 16c; May 11 9 16a11 19-32c; June 11 11-16a11¾c; July 11 27-32a11 29 32c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car oats, Kell & R; 4 bbls apples, J. J. Pfeifer & Co; 6 do do do, Hay & Speer; 1 do honey, Vogt, M. & Co; 65 bxs cheese, Chaney, H. & Co; 24 do goods, H. Child & Co; 16 do cheese, N. J. Braden; 8 cars feed, West Bro; 2 rolls leather, J. G. Brant; 25 pkgs fish; A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls spirit, J. Scheerer & Co; 25 pgs 8 seed, Scuhle, R & Co; 100 bgs malt, J. Patton & Co; 10 bbls whisky, T. Marquis; 100 pkgs hard 3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 12 do, Curry & McKee; Jenkins Bro; 44 pkgs pickles, Clay, A. Aufenger; 1 car do; 6 bxs P & S, 1 do, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, E. R. Mahood; 1 do, Caskey B & Co; 1 do bags, E. H. Myers & Co; 3 do bagels, Ft. Pitt Lunch Co; 1 do, Rees & S; 1 do, tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 82 bxs cheese, J. Lacey; 10 bbls spirits, Hamburger; 12 do, Mayer & Bro; 1 bbl soap, Carter Bro; 20 do, Germer Bro; 7 bxs pears 1 bbl onions, Loeb & Co; 74 sks rags, McCullough & Co; 5 pkgs, McElroy A Co; 1 bbl soap, P. Jageman; 8 bxs eggs, H. Rea Jr; 10 bbls oil, A. Dclark; 1 car hay, J. G. Miller; 1 car shingles, Mc-Kenna & Al; 1 do hay, S. P. Fleming & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 2 bbls apples 2 do potatoes 15 bxs cheese, Hoad, C. & Co; 4 bbl eggs, Head & Mck; 25 pkgs lard, Walker, D & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, G. A. Kelly; 10 bbls whisky, F. Kaiser; 15 bbls pork, W., H. Hays & Son; 1 car flour, Watt, L. & Co; 1 do malt, J. M. Shaub & Co; 1 do flour, J. S. A. Dietz.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 tcs shoulders, F. Sellers; 1 car do, Walker, D. & Co; 1 bbl do, 25 trcs hams, Res, H. & Co; lot rope and twine, D. W. C. Carroll; 1 bbl tin, Fleming, A. & Co; 1 do lard, J. H. Loh; 2 do eggs, Wilbert & W; 2 cars seed, Rend & McE; 5 bbls potatoes, A. Anderson; 2 pgs leather, Rides, E. & J. Vogle; 1 pkg ginseng, J. J. Pettit; 50 bbls h wines, A. Wallace; 100 do flour, 140 sks meal, F. W. Jenkins; 196 do wheat, Furman & Bro; 1 do whisky, J. de B. Finch; 19 do, J. J. Speck; 5 do, George Heidiger; 6 pgs leather, C. P. Bailey; 5 bbls flour, T. C. Jenkins; 5 cars hams, J. A. Brashaw; 2 bales rope, J. B. Sneathen; 20 pails tobacco, Herzog & B; 20 pgs do, Mason, S & Co; 50 do, Hay & Speer; 1 do, Jenkinson; 6 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 4 do, 1 firkin butter, J. McCloy & Co; 4 bxs castings, J. B. Sheriff & Son; 2 bbls potatoes, H. M. Caldwell & Co; 1 car staves, A. Dorp; 150 trees hams, R. Owens & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Reed & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—10 cases matches, J. S. Dilworth; 20 do, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 20 bbls flour, J. Porterfield; 217 pcs 8 seed, W. Hutchinson & Co; 1 bbl do, Hay & Speer; 1 do, J. Pettit; 95 do, Vangorder & S; 26 do, Aiken W. & P; 17 do, Voigt, M. & Co; 10 do do, A. Lowenbrock; 6 do, 8 pkgs eggs and butter, A. Duff & Son; 7 cases sewing, J. Ladrick; 2 do, Boldwin & Co; 8 pkgs scraps, S. Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Hay & Son; 10 bags c nuts, Symer Bro; 3 bbls pears, W. Anderson; 1 do, Brown & C; 1 do, Haughman; 3 do flour, Hall & Co; 31 bbls do, J. Taggert; 37 do, S. Black; 15 bbls oil, B. Tripp; 2 do, Caskey & S; 184 chairs, A. Ortlieb; 20 trees hams, Reis & Co; 1 bbl do, Hay & Son; 1 pails lard, Hall & Co; 1 do, 3 do brick, E. Thompson S. Wks; 2 do, Harbison & Co; 1 do seed, Pgh & W; 1 carpunter, W. Bricker; 4 cks bacon, R. Owens & Co; 7 bbls onions, H. M. Caldwell; 1 bale cotton, J. Collins; 1 bbl plaster, T. C. Jenkins.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car corn, S. B. Floyd & Co; 3 do rye, Wilbert & W; 1 do corn, J. Lacey.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P'm	2	Shoen'r B & Co	4
Janes & Lin	3	Reese G. & W'p	3
Lloyd & Son	2		
Total	17		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk	15	Nimick & Co	10
J. Schuler & Son	3	Maloney & Li	12
Total	42		

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron,

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Hamilton Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

BROWN & BLACK,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Special attention given to consignments.

REFERENCES—E. Parke & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Seed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Manufacturers' Supplies.

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

W. H. MECHLING.....L. McBRIDE.

MECHLING & McBRIDE

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 207 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

We are constantly receiving the very

BEST FLOURS MADE

in the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Storekeepers, Bakers and Families

in want of something choice will find it to our stock at all times. Our Low Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate price.

S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,

No. 167 Liberty Street.

March 14, 1876.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

208 LIBERTY ST. (Rear), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & FOLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Rockwell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Home-cured Hams a Specialty. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.

6 cars Wheat,
1 car Corn Meal,
1 car Ground Corn and Oats,
25 bbls choice White Beans,
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap,
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags, 2 bushels,

HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,

349 Liberty St., office up stairs.

March 17, 1876.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enamelled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED

Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shad-lines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED

CIDER just received and for sale by

J. R. CANFIELD,

116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, August 8, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—Feet.	In.	Change in 24 hours.	Dir'n of Str'm.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	15	9	+4	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	10	4	+10	NE.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	3	2	-1	S.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	6	+2	NE.	Fair.
Leavenworth, K.	10	2	+2	Calm	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	6		+1	NE.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	14	6	—11	SE.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	7	6	—2	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	3	8	+10	SE.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	3	1	+1	NW.	Fair.
Shreveport, La	24	11	—8	S.	Raining.
St. Louis, Mo	8	8	—2	S.	Fair.

HOME NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary to rising temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

A Frightful Fall.

About six o'clock last evening one of the workmen employed at the new Point bridge fell from the top of one of the piers to the river bank, lighting upon a lot of broken stone. His skull was crushed, and he received other serious injuries, which will doubtless prove fatal. We could not learn his name.

A New Novel.

The most readable novel of to-day is "Heavy Yokes." Not flashy and sensational, but with every page pointing a moral. Delphine, the heroine, in her virtuous simplicity is a mortal raised to the skies, displaying all that nobility of nature panoplied by purity, dignity and charity. For sale by Gildenfenny & Co., 69 Fifth avenue.

Hurt by a Cow.

On Monday evening an old man about sixty-eight years of age, named O'Mahley, who resides near Montrose, about nine miles from Allegheny city, started to drive a cow to the pasture field and caught hold of a rope attached to the animal's neck. On the way the cow suddenly started to run, and threw Mr. O'Mahley violently against a pile of stones, fracturing three of his ribs and injuring him internally. The injuries are so severe that it is not expected that he will recover.

Distinguished Danish Visitors.

The following distinguished visitors arrived yesterday evening, and are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue: C. V. Schroeder, inspector for the Danish Government in agricultural machinery; Joseph Johnson, Denmark; A. F. Noerholm, inspector for the Danish Government of sewing machinery; P. Hansen, inspector for the Danish Government of carpenter and building works, and L. F. Andresen, inspector for the same Government of furniture works. They intend to remain a few days to inspect our manufactories and other branches, to report to the Danish Government. Our manufacturers, especially of furniture, carpentering, &c., would do well to see them, and show them our industries, so that Pittsburgh will be properly represented in the report.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Bursting of a Huge Fly Wheel and Nobody Hurt

Yesterday morning an accident happened at Painter's mill, in the Thirty-fourth ward, (West Pittsburgh), which was wonderful in its results. About the time stated one of the large fly wheels situated in the lower part of the works burst while going at a high rate of speed, and the pieces, heavy masses of iron, were thrown all around the mill, demolishing a portion of the machinery and the roof and side of the mill. One large, heavy piece flew across the street, striking the edge of a row of brick houses, demolishing the cornice and smashing articles of furniture in the upper rooms of the building, creating a cloud of dust and intense excitement among the large number of workingmen in and about the mill and the people residing in the houses struck. The strange part of the matter is that not a single person received so much as a scratch, although there were several very narrow escapes from injury or instant death.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Allegheny Pauper Cuts His Throat with a Razor.

About noon yesterday the inmates of the Allegheny Poor House, at Claremont, were thrown into a lively state of excitement by the attempt of one of their number to put an end to his existence. John Rodgers, who has filled the occupation of shoemaker in this institution for some years, lately intimated that he intended killing himself, but no attention was paid to him. At noon yesterday he went to the coal crib in the barn, and cut a gash in one side of his neck. This not being deep enough he drew the razor across his throat, cutting a gash about four inches in length and almost severing the windpipe. He was soon discovered and carried into the house and Dr. Smith sent for, who on his arrival sewed the wounds up and gave such stimulants as were necessary. Rodgers had bled very profusely and had become very weak, but it was thought he may possibly recover, as he failed to cut the jugular vein. His condition last evening was very serious. He is about fifty years of age and has been an inmate of the Poor House for six or seven years.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths in the City During Last Week.

Dr. Sutvley, physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty deaths in the city last week from the following causes:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; remitent fever 1, diptheria, 1; cholera, 1; choleraic diarrhea, 1; erysipelas, 1; rheumatism, 1; cancer of breast, 1; scrofula, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; miliary tuberculosis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; haenoptysis, 1; encephalitis, 2; meningitis, 3; softening of the brain, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; teething, 4; dysentery, 2; hemonhoicts, 1; diarrhea, 6; peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease chronic, 1; heart (disease not specified), 1; metro-peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 6; old age, 4; debility, 4; asphyxia, 1; from drowning, 2; run over by railroad cars, 1; run over by street car, 1; run over by wagon, 1. Total 60.

White, males 29; females 29; colored two. Married, males 9; females 9; single 40; widows 2. Total 60.

Under one year of age 21; from 1 to 2 years 11; from 2 to 5 years 4; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years; 7. Total 60.

There were only three cases of small pox reported during the week.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN.

A Compliment Worthily Bestowed.

We have been permitted to see a letter written by Gen. McDowell on the eve of his departure to his new command on the Pacific to Gen. James A. Ekin, our former townsman, now Chief Quartermaster for the Department of the South, with headquarters at Louisville.

Gen. Ekin has so many friends and acquaintances here and hereabouts that, notwithstanding the letter is a private one and found by us in private hands, we hazzard a breach of propriety in giving Gen. McDowell's letter to our readers. It is as follows:

BEVERLY FARMS, MASS., July 31, 1876.

Gen. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR GENERAL—We leave in a few minutes for the cars, on our way to California; but I cannot go until I have acknowledged your kind note and thank you for your good wishes.

I regret, with you, that the change in my command seperates me from you; for, as I have frequently had occasion to say, not only to you but to others, you have always discharged your duties as my Chief Quartermaster to my entire satisfaction, and in a way that did yourself and the public service credit.

With many good wishes for your health and happiness, and my kind regards to your family,

I am, my dear General,
Yours sincerely,
IRVIN MCDOWELL.

Major General, Commanding Division of the Pacific.

BASE BALL NOTES.

An Allegheny Rovers—The Wheeling Game, &c.

The game at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Alleghenys and Buckeyes ended in a defeat for the former. McKelvy's pitching was terribly punished, the visitors making seventeen base hits off him. The home club scored but eight base hits. It would have been a better game and probably a victory if McKelvy, when he saw that his balls were being easily and treacherously batted, had taken first and put Hagan to pitching. The Buckeyes are by all odds the worst kickers that ever played in the Park. They can double discount the recent Philadelphia club. They fairly kicked the paint off the back-stop and the hair off policeman Thomas' dog. They kicked against every close decision that wasn't in their favor, and made themselves generally obnoxious. Five of the Alleghenys struck out and four were given bases on called balls. Nolan is a most excellent and effective pitcher, and it takes a good batter to hit him. Altogether the game was not a good one. The summary is as follows:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys....	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0—5
Buckeyes.....	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0—8

The report current in this city on Monday night that the Neshannocks had been defeated on that day by the Standards, of Wheeling, by a score of 13 to 0, was generally disbelieved. However, the Wheeling papers which came to hand last night confirm the rumor, and certify to its truth. We don't want to insinuate anything.

Flint, McSorley, Houtz and Golden, of the late Covington Stars, are all new members of the Indianapolis club. They have signed with it for the season of 1877. Flint is catcher, McSorley third base and change catcher, McSorley third base and change pitcher, Houtz first base and Golden left field.

The Alleghenys and Neshannocks play to-morrow.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Yesterday's Work by the Democracy—Congressmen Hopkins and Cochran Renominated—A Number of Legislative Lights Quenched—The Regular Series of "Reform" Resolutions—Small Attendance and Limited Enthusiasm.

The Democratic forces held their field-day yesterday, when they assembled at the various County Convention halls, and nominated candidates for Senatorial, Legislative and county offices. Not half the interest, with the exception of one Convention, was manifested on this occasion as on previous ones. The County Convention, which assembled at Lafayette Hall, was the centre of attraction, where the contest for the insignificant office of Jury Commissioner created unusual interest. Most of the other Conventions merely met, selected their ticket, and adjourned. In fact, in two or three, scarcely half of the boroughs and townships were represented. It was plainly manifested, however, that the unterrified desired a new deal in State honors, as Senators Patterson, Wood, and Hays were defeated for re-nomination. Following is a report of the various proceedings:

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

This Convention met in Allegheny City Hall, and was called to order by the Hon. John Swan. Mr. E. J. Roberts and Clarence Reisenger were chosen temporary secretaries. Mr. Morrison Foster was subsequently chosen Permanent Chairman. On assuming the duties of the chair Mr. Foster briefly thanked the convention, and announced the business in order, after which the acting secretaries were continued as permanent officials.

The reading of the credentials was dispensed with. Mr. John Fetzel then moved that Capt. John P. Smith be nominated as State Senator from the Forty-second district, and a motion prevailed to make the nomination unanimous. Mr. Smith was called upon and made a terse speech, during which he was frequently applauded.

FORTY-THIRD SENATORIAL.

Dr. Keyser called this Convention to order. Messrs. A. A. Jackson and C. P. Kellams were elected secretaries. After the organization was effected Jos. R. Hutter, Esq., was nominated permanent Chairman by acclamation.

Messrs. John M. Irwin, Captain James McDonald, John H. Bigley, Esq., and Jack Rogers were nominated candidates for State Senate. After two ballots had been taken Mr. Irwin was nominated.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL.

Mr. Christopher Magee affected the organization of this meeting. Messrs. Wm. McMunn, N. Bigley, Franklin Terree and N. Berkstresser were chosen secretaries. Mr. Thomas Donnelly, who was appointed temporary Chairman, was unanimously made the permanent presiding officer.

The following nominations were then made: Jno. B. Guthrie, B. C. Sawyer, John Routh.

Delegates announced the withdrawal of Messrs. Routh and Guthrie, but objection was made that no written authorizations were presented. It was therefore decided to retain their names on the list of nominees.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted in the nomination of B. C. Sawyer.

FORTY FIFTH SENATORIAL.

This convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in Sanbury Hall, South Side, by Mr. John Murray.

The nominations for temporary chairman was then called for. Dr. Jas. Kerr (Wood) and Patrick Foley (Patterson) were nominated. A vote was taken, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Foley.

Secretaries were next appointed after which the credentials were read and the chairman appointed a committee on Contested Seats which occasioned considerable wrangling among the delegates, who objected to this appointment by the temporary chairman. The presiding officer, however, maintained his point. Mr. Foley was then elected permanent chairman.

The names of Messrs. James W. Patterson and James Kerr were mentioned for Senator. A ballot being taken Mr. Patterson was declared the nominee.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates of the First Legislative district met in Convention in the Allegheny Select Council chamber last evening and effected an organization by electing W. P. Bedell chairman. The following gentlemen were nominated: Samuel R. Stewart, John J. McDermott, W. S. Reno.

Adjourned.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE.

This Convention met at 7:30 P. M. in Common Council chamber, Pittsburgh, and was called to order by Dr. E. W. Swentzel, who acted as temporary Chairman. Alderman Cassiday was elected permanent Chairman, and H. H. Arnholt and James Lynch Secretaries.

On a call for nomination the names of Otto Helmold, James S. Finch and T. C. Buffum were presented. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Helmold	17
Finch	9
Buffum	17

Messrs. Helmold and Finch were thereupon declared the nominees of the Convention and their nominations made unanimous.

A committee of three from each election district was appointed to conduct the campaign, and the Convention adjourned.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The third Legislative District Convention met at the Fifth Ward House and was called to order by Alderman O'Donnell. Wm. Lundy was selected temporary chairman, and Alderman James Cochran permanent chairman. An effort was made to contest the seat of the district, this calling Mr. John C. Reilly withdrew his name as a candidate, and asked the unanimous selection of Mr. Peter Zern. Mr. Zern was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Legislature from this district.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE.

This Convention was called to order by Mr. Uzziah Stewart, and afterward permanently presided over by Mr. J. C. O'Donnell.

The following gentlemen were then nominated: J. B. Epping, T. F. Patterson, Jos. Hays, W. J. Brenneman, P. M. Carr, Chris. Straley, Bernard Welker.

The result of the first ballot was the success of Messrs. Epping, of the Fifteenth ward, Carr, of the Twenty-sixth, (both Councilmen,) and Straheley of the Nineteenth.

Mr. Brenneman, after the first ballot, desired to withdraw. He insisted that he would sacrifice himself that the party might be strengthened. He desired that either Mr. Hays or Mr. Welker be chosen.

Mr. Carson recommended Hon. Jos. Hays. Mr. Bernard Welker was also placed before the convention again.

There being no representative from the South Side, the convention recognized the nominations and after a ballot the name of Mr. Welker was added to the list.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. John A. Connor, of Plum township, called this meeting to order, and Mr. Wm. McNary, of Penn township, succeeded him.

Messrs. Jesse R. Sill, John Blunt, Cochrane Fleming and Davis, were nominated for legislative honors. Messrs. Sill and Fleming were subsequently chosen.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. John W. Snee presided over this Convention. Thomas L. Duff, Henry Pellet and Robert Bonnet acted in the capacity of Secretaries.

Messrs. S. R. Fife, J. Ewing, P. T. McCabe, R. Smythe, D. S. Williams and Andrew Large were nominated. After a ballot, Messrs. Fife and McCabe were declared the nominees.

The County Convention.

This Convention met at 9:15 A. M. in Lafayette Hall, to nominate Treasurer, Jury Commissioners, Prothonotary and Director of the Poor. It was called to order by John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee. W. E. Giles, John Lafferty, V. E. Pauline, Wm. O'Donnell and W. S. Reno were elected temporary secretaries. The credentials were presented simultaneously, and Messrs. Edward Scully, Chas Gibson, N. Gossett, Irwin O'Donnell and Thomas C. Rafferty appointed a Committee on Credentials.

After the matter of credentials had been satisfactorily settled, Mr. Bailey was retained as permanent chairman, the temporary Secretaries were made permanent, and the following gentlemen selected as Vice Presidents: Thomas J Keenan, J. K. P. Duff, Malcolm Hay, Thomas Briggs, August Seiferth, Van A. Read, Dr. Wallace, P. J. Jacob, H. B. Long, Samuel McKelvy, James L. Lappell, Thomas Breen, J. J. Fanney.

Immediately following the appointment of the Vice Presidents 'Squire O'Donnell took the floor, and proceeded to say that in consideration of the eminent services of Hons. James H. Hopkins and Alex. G. Cochran, and the unanimity of the party on the question of their re-nomination, it would be nothing more than a compliment which they deserved if the joint convention could nominate them by acclamation. He, therefore, made a motion to this effect.

The point was raised whether the Convention had a right to do so, but after a little discussion the technicality was waived, and the motion adopted, amid loud cheers for Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

J. B. Lahaba, Thos. J. Keenan, Malcolm Hay, C. O'Donnell, P. J. Jacobs and J. McKelvy.

On motion of J. K. P. Duff, it was decided to make nominations in the following order: For Jury Commissioner, County Treasurer, Coroner Prothonotary, Director of the Poor.

Nominations being in order, the following names were suggested: Jury Commissioner, Joseph Stokely, Wm. P. Bedell, R. Koenig, F. J. Maguire, Joseph Rodgers, F. McMunn, Wm. Nicholson, Chas. Bryson, J. C. Bryant. County Treasurer, Francis T. Plunkett, Samuel Cooley. Coroner, J. Bouchet, P. A. Rattigan W. H. Burke, J. J. Flannery, John S. Kennedy. Prothonotary, Isaac Bausman, Capt. John Birmingham, Henry Large, Jr. Director of the Poor, Henry Beltzhoover, Joseph Hart, George W. Bayard.

A committee of five from each district was appointed to notify the Congressional nominees of their nomination and the circumstances under which they were made, and at 11:45 o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour.

The Convention re-assembled at one o'clock, and decided to cast the votes for nominations viva voce.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, and their report was unanimously adopted.

The resolutions endorse the St. Louis platform and nominees, and desire a return to the principles of Jefferson; advocate protection; denounce freight discriminations, the resumption act, "profligacy, corruption and imbecility in the National Administration," the rule of rings, and "lawlessness and disorder everywhere, South or North," and finally endorse Representatives Cochran and Hopkins, and pledge support to the whole Democratic ticket.

The balloting for nominations then commenced. For Prothonotary Capt. John Birmingham was nominated by acclamation, the names of Mr. Bausman and Mr. Large having been withdrawn.

For Director of the Poor Mr. Henry Beltzhoover was nominated on the first ballot, by the country delegates alone.

On the first ballot for the other officers Saml. Cooley was nominated for Treasurer, and L. J. Booker for Coroner. For Jury Commissioner no nomination was made, and a second ballot was ordered. Before it was taken a number of names were withdrawn, and Mr. Wm. P. Bedell was nominated, his strongest opponent being Captain McMunn.

The Convention adjourned about five o'clock.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

Wm. H. Cluley, bankrupt, city. Order of substitution made.

George A. Garber, bankrupt, city. Proposition for composition submitted and resolution for accepting same adopted.

Robert McElliott, debtor, Elizabeth. Rule granted on debtor to show cause why his answer, denying the acts of bankruptcy, should not be stricken off and adjudication be had.

R. S. Barton, bankrupt, city. Allowed to amend his schedule.

Huff, Lloyd & Watt, debtors, Blair county. Rule granted to show cause why these proceedings should not be stayed until after final hearing of the case against Wm. M. Lloyd. Hearing of said rule continued to the 22d inst.

N. H. Paugburn, bankrupt, Beaver county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

M. M. Marquis, Allegheny county, discharged from bankruptcy.

R. F. Martin, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition for discharge presented and the same referred to Register Woodruff.

Wm. Strobel, bankrupt, city. Petition of the assignee for ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Harper.

John Speer Co., bankrupts. Assignee's report of sale of certain real real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Robt. Tallon, debtor, Allegheny county. The matter of the sufficiency, etc., of petitioning creditors referred to Register Harper.

Geo. W. Smith, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Messrs. Keppert & Williams filed a petition in bankruptcy. This firm do business as house furnishers, etc. The largest creditors are Wm. Thaw $1,500, F. B. Nimick $1,000, German National Bank $1,402, Henry Heineman $5,000, and the Mercantile Library Hall Company $950. Stock is put at $6,000.

Court Brevities

JAMES LYONS who, some time since, was indicted with Dr. Langfit and others in the U. S. District Court, and who has since been lying in jail, was released Monday.

THE case of Henry Rucker, charged with dealing in cigars without payment of special tax which occasioned considerable wrangling among the delegates, who objected to this appointment by the temporary chairman. The presiding officer, however, maintained his point. Mr. Foley was then elected permanent chairman.

The names of Messrs. James W. Patterson and James Kerr were mentioned for Senator. A ballot being taken Mr. Patterson was declared the nominee.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The delegates of the First Legislative district met in Convention in the Allegheny Select Council chamber last evening and effected an organization by electing W. P. Bedell chairman. The following gentlemen were nominated: Samuel R. Stewart, John J. McDermott, W. S. Reno.

Adjourned.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE.

This Convention met at 7:30 P. M. in Common Council chamber, Pittsburgh, and was called to order by Dr. E. W. Swentzel, who acted as temporary Chairman. Alderman Cassiday was elected permanent Chairman, and H. H. Arnholt and James Lynch Secretaries.

On a call for nomination the names of Otto Helmold, James S. Finch and T. C. Buffum were presented. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Helmold	17
Finch	9
Buffum	17

Messrs. Helmold and Finch were thereupon declared the nominees of the Convention and their nominations made unanimous.

A committee of three from each election district was appointed to conduct the campaign, and the Convention adjourned.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The third Legislative District Convention met at the Fifth Ward House and was called to order by Alderman O'Donnell. Wm. Lundy was selected temporary chairman, and Alderman James Cochran permanent chairman. An effort was made to contest the seat of the district, this failing Mr. John C. Reilly withdrew his name as a candidate, and asked the unanimous selection of Mr. Peter Zern. Mr. Zern was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Legislature from this district.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE.

This Convention was called to order by Mr. Uzziah Stewart, and afterward permanently presided over by Mr. J. C. O'Donnell.

The following gentlemen were then nominated: J. B. Epping, T. F. Patterson, Jos. Hays, W. J. Brenneman, P. M. Carr, Chris. Straley, Bernard Welker.

The result of the first ballot was the success of Messrs. Epping, of the Fifteenth ward, Carr, of the Twenty-sixth, (both Councilmen,) and Straheley of the Nineteenth.

Mr. Brenneman, after the first ballot, desired to withdraw. He insisted that he would sacrifice himself that the party might be strengthened. He desired that either Mr. Hays or Mr. Welker be chosen.

Mr. Carson recommended Hon. Jos. Hays. Mr. Bernard Welker was also placed before the convention again.

There being no representative from the South Side, the convention recognized the nominations and after a ballot the name of Mr. Welker was added to the list.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. John A. Connor, of Plum township, called this meeting to order, and Mr. Wm. McNary, of Penn township, succeeded him.

Messrs. Jesse R. Sill, John Blunt, Cochrane Fleming and Davis, were nominated for legislative honors. Messrs. Sill and Fleming were subsequently chosen.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. John W. Snee presided over this Convention. Thomas L. Duff, Henry Pellet and Robert Bonnet acted in the capacity of Secretaries.

Messrs. S. R. Fife, J. Ewing, P. T. McCabe, R. Smythe, D. S. Williams and Andrew Large were nominated. After a ballot, Messrs. Fife and McCabe were declared the nominees.

The County Convention.

This Convention met at 9:15 A. M. in Lafayette Hall, to nominate Treasurer, Jury Commissioners, Prothonotary and Director of the Poor. It was called to order by John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee. W. E. Giles, John Lafferty, V. E. Pauline, Wm. O'Donnell and W. S. Reno were elected temporary secretaries. The credentials were presented simultaneously, and Messrs. Edward Scully, Chas Gibson, N. Gossett, Irwin O'Donnell and Thomas C. Rafferty appointed a Committee on Credentials.

After the matter of credentials had been satisfactorily settled, Mr. Bailey was retained as permanent chairman, the temporary Secretaries were made permanent, and the following gentlemen selected as Vice Presidents: Thomas J Keenan, J. K. P. Duff, Malcolm Hay, Thomas Briggs, August Seiferth, Van A. Read, Dr. Wallace, P. J. Jacob, H. B. Long, Samuel McKelvy, James L. Lappell, Thomas Breen, J. J. Fanney.

Immediately following the appointment of the Vice Presidents 'Squire O'Donnell took the floor, and proceeded to say that in consideration of the eminent services of Hons. James H. Hopkins and Alex. G. Cochran, and the unanimity of the party on the question of their re-nomination, it would be nothing more than a compliment which they deserved if the joint convention could nominate them by acclamation. He, therefore, made a motion to this effect.

The point was raised whether the Convention had a right to do so, but after a little discussion the technicality was waived, and the motion adopted, amid loud cheers for Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

J. B. Lahaba, Thos. J. Keenan, Malcolm Hay, C. O'Donnell, P. J. Jacobs and J. McKelvy.

On motion of J. K. P. Duff, it was decided to make nominations in the following order: For Jury Commissioner, County Treasurer, Coroner Prothonotary, Director of the Poor.

Nominations being in order, the following names were suggested: Jury Commissioner, Joseph Stokely, Wm. P. Bedell, R. Koenig, F. J. Maguire, Joseph Rodgers, F. McMunn, Wm. Nicholson, Chas. Bryson, J. C. Bryant. County Treasurer, Francis T. Plunkett, Samuel Cooley. Coroner, J. Bouchet, P. A. Rattigan W. H. Burke, J. J. Flannery, John S. Kennedy. Prothonotary, Isaac Bausman, Capt. John Birmingham, Henry Large, Jr. Director of the Poor, Henry Beltzhoover, Joseph Hart, George W. Bayard.

A committee of five from each district was appointed to notify the Congressional nominees of their nomination and the circumstances under which they were made, and at 11:45 o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour.

The Convention re-assembled at one o'clock, and decided to cast the votes for nominations viva voce.

The Committee on Resolutions then re-

BREVITIES.

····Blackberries were selling for fifty cents a bucket and no buyers.

····The boy who fell from the Mt. Oliver incline railway Saturday was still living last evening, but there were no hopes of his recovery.

····The following foreigners arrived in this city yesterday: M. Zigon, M. Degenne, M. Robert and M. Delhalelur. They hail from Paris.

····A woman named Mrs. Carrigan, who resided on Day alley, Allegheny, died very suddenly on Monday night of cholera morbus. She was only sick a few hours.

····A horse attached to a wagon ran off on Irwin avenue about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the negro driver was thrown out of the wagon and somewhat bruised.

····Andrew Seibert, an express agent, fell in in a fit on Federal street near the West Penn depot, Allegheny, last evening, and received a severe wound on the head.

····The Ordinance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. Mr. L. P. Stone presiding, and agreed to report an ordinance for the licensing of non-resident peddlers in that city.

····The Philadelphia *Times* says: "A finer body of men than the Sixth Division was never seen in Philadelphia." Such praise from such a source is certainly encouraging for our boys.

····A South Side alderman fined a woman $10 and costs for choking a dog, and his bill footed up $17.25. Seven dollars and twenty-five cents are pretty steep costs, considering the hard times.

····The Board of Directors of Mt. Washington Schools, Monday evening, elected Miss Amanda Walker teacher in the primary department. Miss Walker was formerly a pupil of the school.

····An alarm of fire was sounded from box 71, in Allegheny, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused by a slight fire on the roof of a house near Phillips' oilcloth works, in the Ninth ward.

····The Cincinnati Light Guards, who several weeks since marched the entire distance from Cincinnati to Philadelphia passed through the city yesterday homeward bound. They prefer the steam horse this time.

····Teddy Devine, the sixteen year old Allegheny scamp who outraged a little girl six years of age, on Monday last, has been sent to the Reform School. Most persons will consider it a very light punishment for the crime.

····Dennis Doyle and Edward Fitzpatrick, two of the Fourteenth street rioters, were each fined $25 and costs each by the Mayor. The other parties arrested were released, there being no positive evidence as to their identity.

····Edgar Collins, employed at the furnaces of the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown was killed on Monday by a stick of cord-wood, which fell a distance of thirty feet from a sling in which it was being lowered from the top of the stack.

····Mr. Conn, an aged and respected citizen of Steubenville, died in that city a few days since. He was engaged in the dry goods business for many years, and held several responsible city and county offices. He was 75 years of age at the time of his demise.

····On next Saturday evening a race will take place on the Allegheny river, from the Ewalt street bridge, between George Leslie and mate, in a skiff, and Hutch McElwaine, in a working boat; distance two miles, for a purse of $100. The men will start at six o'clock.

····A male child, eighteen months old, was found on Seventeenth street, South Side, Monday night, by 'Squire Smolzer, who took it to the residence of Mr. John Keck, who, if the child is not called for in a reasonable time, will turn it over to the Board of Guardians.

····Dennis Buckley, a workman engaged in erecting a telegraph pole in the vicinity of the grain elevator, fell from the top of the derrick used in erecting the pole a distance of thirty feet, yesterday afternoon, and sustained several injuries. He was attended by Dr. Scherer.

····A few days since a suspicious looking package was received at the express office in this city, containing a hunting-case watch, No. 18 S. Flask, maker, (No. 447), and a ladies' opera-glass, with slide and tassels attached. The valuables are supposed to have been stolen, and will be held in the Pittsburgh office for a few days.

····James Shafer, who was released from the Western Penitentiary on Monday by pardon, claims that before leaving that institution he was obliged to pay $4, being 10 per cent. of the value of certain trinkets he had manufactured during his imprisonment, in idle hours, from material purchased by himself. He insists that there is no law justifying the collection of such a tax.

····The ensuing season at the Opera House already gives promise of being a brilliant one, and Manager Gotthold is sparing no pains in preparing for the opening next month. The statement that he is to take an active part himself in nearly, if not all, representations upon the stage will, of course, please his patrons well. Miss Fletcher and Miss Hastings, both great favorites last year, have been re-engaged, but this we stated months ago.

····Monday evening Willie Aiken narrowly escaped being drowned in the Allegheny river, near the Hand street bridge. In company with several companions he entered the water, diving off a small flat. After he had disappeared beneath the waters one of his companions inadvertantly pushed the flat over the spot, and when he tried to come up his head came in contact with the bottom of the craft. Upon being rescued he was insensible, but was brought around in a short time.

····We are indebted to our friend, Prof. L. H. Eaton, for a couple of letters from the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School, but as they were delayed in the mails until they were about a week behind date, the news has been anticipated by telegraph. It would have given us pleasure to have printed, as it would no doubt have afforded pleasure to read them had they been on time. The fault is neither ours nor the Professor's, but is due to one of these mail eccentricities of which the public is sometimes unjustly guilty, and from which the patient public are sufferers.

····Chief Hartzell has received from James Richey, Deputy Sheriff at Abbington, Knox county, Ill., a letter asking information concerning the relatives of one Joseph D. Richey. The letter states that young Richey, who had been living there for some time, was missed in December 1875 or January 1876, and was not heard of until Saturday when his dead body was found in a piece of timber land about four miles from Abbington. There were two bullet holes in his head, and the indications are that he was murdered. The letter says his father lived at Wellsville, and his remembers of his having spoken of the family of the deceased living in Pittsburgh. The writer says he is no relation to the deceased, but was well acquainted with him, and has in his possession his trunk, pictures and various articles which the friends in Pittsburgh would no doubt like to have.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night—Delinquent Taxes, &c.

A regular meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding.

Controller Brown submitted a statement showing the condition of the accounts of the various city funds on the 31st inst., of this month. He reported the following amounts still due from the officers named: City Engineer $125, Weighmaster Second ward scales $428 52, Health Officer $80, Weighmaster Third ward $33 67, Wharfmaster of Western District $19 47, Wharfmaster of Eastern District $50 32. Total due from city officers $702 98.

Due from collectors of delinquent taxes $53,247 66.

The ordinance for the refunding of a part of the cost of grading Rolla street was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Biber and Kuntz.

It was agreed to report a resolution to Councils relieving Jesse Sutton of the assessment for the Ravine street sewer.

A number of applications for reduction and refunding of overpaid taxes were referred to Solicitor Gourley and several were refused.

Mr. Down stated that the committee to whom was referred the draft of an act of Assembly relative to dividing the property in the city for taxable purposes, has not yet reported in regard to the matter, and he moved that they be requested to report at the next meeting. Adopted.

The City Treasurer's pay roll, amounting to $575, was approved, as were a number of bills.

The bill of Knap's battery, for firing a salute on the Fourth of July, amounting to $95, was received. After some discussion the bill was ordered to be paid.

On motion it was agreed to have a special meeting of the committee to consider the ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers for next year.

On motion of Mr. Huckestein, the committee began its charge in the draft of an act of assembly for dividing the property in the city for taxable purposes, was directed to prepare such ordinances as are necessary under the new law, changing the time of organizing Councils, electing city officers and making appropriations from January to April.

The P. W. & Ky. Railroad.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners of Ohio company, at Wheeling on Monday the *Intelligencer* says: Messrs. Henry H. List, John McLure and C. D. Hubbard, having failed to make such arrangements as would justify them in commencing work on the P. W. & Ky. railroad within the time stipulated in the agreements with the counties of Ohio and Brooke, returned the agreement made with the county of Ohio, and asked that the same be cancelled or held in abeyance subject to such action as may hereafter be deemed advisable on the part of said county. The agreements were canceled.

Mr. John Baynha was chosen to vote the stock of Ohio county at the meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company, on Thursday, September 28th.

Patronize True Merit.

When a firm has worked its way to the enviable position attained by Messrs. Eisner & Phillips, the clothiers, it behoves the wearer and buyer of good clothes to patronize and recognize the true merit that has brought about such eminence. The best skill, united to the best goods, continue to render the suits sold by Eisner & Phillips the most acceptable that can be procured in the city. Give them a call and be happy.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT.

The Cincinnati Light Guard Abandoned at Philadelphia by Their Commanding Officer and Left Destitute.

Yesterday's Philadelphia *Press* says: The Cincinnati Light Guard, a prominent military organization which arrived at the Centennial Grounds, twelve days ago, after a march of eight hundred miles from home, and were accorded the reception they well deserved, have been subjected to a somewhat melancholy experience, the facts in regard to which were only yesterday publicly disclosed. It appears from the statements of those most interested that the Guard, some forty-five in number, started from Cincinnati on May 22, under the impression that they would not be subjected to any expense in their trip to and from Philadelphia, this, as they allege, having been the subject of a specific contract between them and Colonel Wm. G. St. Martin, of Cincinnati, who acted as their chaperone. The consideration of the contract was a sum of $200, raised by subscription in the company in Cincinnati. As most of the members held clerical and other positions with incomes not sufficiently large to meet more than their current expenses, they left home with comparatively small amounts of money in their pockets, and were obliged to expend part of this on the march for necessaries with which they expected to be provided without expense. Seven of the men returned home soon after their arrival here, and the remainder went into camp within the Exhibition grounds. These state that soon after their arrival here the commanding officer suddenly and most unexpectedly abandoned them to their own resources, which had at this point become much reduced. They managed to exist on the small amount of money in their possession, and aided by Lieutenant D. E. Willis, of the company, who exerted himself to procure them assistance, they contrived to hide the real facts of the case from the public. This state of affairs continued until last Friday morning, when not a penny was left among the entire delegation of thirty men. On Friday last they found themselves utterly destitute, and then reluctantly made their condition known to several member of the Centennial Fire Department, who with their associates of the force immediately came to the rescue of the unfortunate soldiers. For the ensuing three days and until last evening, when they took their departure, they were kindly cared for by the members of the department at the mess table of the latter in the Fire Department restaurant. On Saturday morning Director General Goshorn learned for the first time that the men were in destitute circumstances, and immediately upon learning the truth, initiated arrangements for the relief of the men and their free transportation to their homes. As a result of his action, the visitors left the city at 6 o'clock last evening in a special train for Cincinnati. Before leaving they expressed their grateful appreciation of the kindness of the Director General and the Centennial Fire Department.

AT CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Praise the Philadelphia "Times" Accords the Sixth Division.

Yesterday's Philadelphia *Times* says that "it was red-hot at Camp Anthony Wayne" on Monday. "The drills were, as a rule, suspended, and the reviews were postponed from the heat of the day to the cool of the evening. Visitors were out in small force until evening, when they flocked in by hundreds, the main drives through the Park being jammed with fast teams and stylish outfits as the sun went down. Half a dozen soldiers and as many civilians were prostrated by the heat, but there was not a serious case."

Speaking of the reviews in the evening the same paper says:

"The review of the Seventh division, General Hu'dekoper's, was one of the grand events of the day. The Seventeenth and Fifteenth Regiments and the Gray Reserves made a magnificent appearance and manoeuvred like veterans. The review officers congratulated this fine command, and General Hulidekoper is prouder than ever of his men.

"Then came the review of the Pittsburgh troops, the Sixth Division, General Pearson in command, and a finer body of men was never reviewed in this city. The same fine two batteries of the division, the Hutchinson and Knapp's, with drawn sabres, followed by the infantry in this order: The Great Western